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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 185 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 3, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

GOVT. INTERFERENCE IN COTTON TRADE RESENTED

BENARES POLICE METHODS

Congress Volunteers Taken 22 Miles Away From The City & Released

BENARES Aug. 2.

Out of 14 volunteers who were arrested in connection with yesterday's flag hoisting demonstrations in the compound of the Court, 13 volunteers were taken to a village at a distance, 22 miles from the city and released there. Only one was sent to gaol The released volunteers returned to Benares to-day.—A. P.

INDIANS WIN AGAINST GLAMORGAN

Good Bowling By Amar Singh And Nazir Ali

TURNBILL COMPLETES HIS 1,000 RUNS FOR SEASON

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The match between the All-India cricket team and Glamorgan hhich commenced at Swansea on Saturday, ended to-day in the win for Indians by 54 runs. Following were the final scores:—

ALL-INDIA 1st inning	229
ALL-INDIA 2nd inning	87
GLAMORGAN 1st innings	81
GLAMORGAN 2nd innings	181

Fine weather prevailed and the wicket was good when resumption was made in the match between All-India and Glamorgan at Swansea.

Colah who was partnered by Jagindra Singh for the seventh wicket, hit Clay thrice successively to the boundary off the opening over. The pair made fifteen runs and then Colah was stumped off Emrys Davies. The last three wickets yielded but 18 runs. Jogindra Singh was out l.b.w. to Clay who also dismissed Nissar, while Jehangir Khan was stumped off Emrys Davies. The innings closed at 87. Emrys Davies captured three wickets at four runs each and Clay took four conceding 43 runs.

TURNBULL COMPLETES HIS 1,000 RUNS.

Glamorgan opened their second venture with Dyson and Emrys Davies. Dyson was however dismissed for a duck and Nazir Ali clean-bowled Emrys Davies for five. Every's wicket also fell to Nazir Ali, for 18. Glamorgan were 44 for three, made in 45 minutes. Turnbull who filled the vacancy following Emrys Davies' dismissal, contributed a useful 39. He completed his thousand runs of the season, and was sixth man out, at 82, Navle holding him off Amarsingh. Dai Davies was caught out by Joginder Singh off Naidu for four and Nazir Ali dismissed Jenkins for three. Howard and Duckfield were batting with 15 and 7 respectively and the total was 103 for six wickets at the lunch interval.

Following the resumption Glamorgan added 78 runs before they were out. Howard who contributed 57 fell to a catch by Naidu off Jehangir Khan. Naidu clean-bowled Duckfield for ten and Amarsingh dismissed Clay and Mercer for 18 and three respectively. Jones remained not out with six. The innings terminated at 181, and the Indians won the match by 54 runs.

Following are the detailed scores:—

INDIANS SECOND INNINGS.

Navle, run out	3
Naoomal, b. Mercer	0
Wazir Ali, b. Clay	3
Naidu, l.b.w. b. Clay	2
Nazir Ali, b. Mercer	13
Lall Singh, c. Clay, b. Emrys Davies	11
Colah st. Every b. Emrys Davies	26
Joginder Singh, l.b.w. b. Clay	5
Jehangir Khan st. Every b. Emrys Davies	1
Amar Singh, not out	10
Nissar c. Dyson b. Clay	4
Extras	9
Total	87

GLAMORGAN 2ND INNINGS.

Dyson l.b.w. b. Nissar	0
Emrys Davies b. Nazir Ali	5
Every b. Nazir Ali	18
Turnbull c. Navle b. Amarsingh	39
Dai Davies c. Joginder Singh b Naidu	4
Jenkins c. and b. Nazir Ali	3
Howard c Naidu b. Jehangir Khan	57
Duckfield b. Naidu	10
Clay b. Amarsingh	18
Mercer c. Naoomal b. Amarsingh	3
Jones, not out	6
Extras	18
Total	181

"Anand Bazar Patrika" Appeal Dismissed

Security Of Rs 2000 To Stand

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

Justices Ghose, Costello and Ramfry dismissed this afternoon applications of Mr. Satyendranath Majumdar and Mr. Jagadish Mukerjee, publisher and keeper respectively of the "Anand Bazar Patrika" a Bengali daily, made against the order of the local Government directing them to deposit securities of Rs. 2000 in connection with the publication of an article entitled "England and India—economic condition."—A.P.

DEVIDAS GANDHI REACHES BENARES

BENARES, August 2.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, who was released from gaol at Gorakhpur before the expiry of his term of imprisonment on the ground of ill health has arrived in Benares for treatment and is staying with Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta.

Mr. Sampuranand, a prominent Congressman who was released from gaol at Rae Barelli yesterday after undergoing his term of imprisonment has arrived Benares. He has lost 13 pounds in weight. Mr. Sampurnanand was one of the first batch arrested here in connection with the present Civil Disobedience Movement.—A. P.

DR. ANSARI LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2

Dr. Ansari left for Bombay this morning 'en route' to England.—A.P.

Arrests Under Bengal Ordinance & Cr. L. A. Act

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

Indubhushan Sen Gupta who was arrested in connection with the murder of Mr. K. P. Sen Special Magistrate. Munshiganj, was discharged to-day by the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, but was re-arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Two young men, Rangalal Shah of Faridpur and Nripendranath Mookerjee of Tangail, teacher in Corporation school here, have been arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

United Front By Bombay Against Proposed Cotton Bill

"NO NEED TO BE PANICKY"

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS ON THE DRASTIC MEASURE

There is little doubt now that the Indian mercantile community as a whole will oppose tooth and nail the proposed Cotton Bill which arms the Government with drastic powers of interference with the Cotton trade.

CHAMBER TO OPPOSE.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber which is the most influential body representing the commercial interests in the city has decided to oppose the Bill unreservedly.

A letter drafted by the Committee of the Chamber setting out the objections to the Bill has been approved and will be forwarded to the Government of Bombay to-day (Wednesday).

HARMFUL TO COTTON TRADE.

The communication voices the Chamber's emphatic opposition to the Bill which is considered positively harmful to the Cotton trade. The clause which empowers the Government to appoint a Board of Control outside the trade is disapproved.

The Chamber views with alarm Government interference in the trade. The Chamber holds that there should be a single chartered body to deal with Cotton trade.

LARGELY ATTENDED MEETING

The letter was approved at a largely attended meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday evening. Mr. B. N. Karanja the chairman of the Chamber presided.

Excepting for a few dissentient members the East India Cotton Association is strongly opposed to the proposed Cotton Bill. Whatever little support the section of the members appears Bill has earned from a certain to be half-hearted as reflected in the remark made by a European member that it was not a pleasure to him to support the Bill.

The East India Cotton Association held its adjourned meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the Taj Building but after some discussion it was again adjourned with a view to explore further avenues of presenting a united opposition to the Bill.

A DRASTIC MEASURE.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, who presided over the meeting, in his speech drew the attention of the supporters of the Bill to the seriousness of certain clauses contained in the Bill. Particularly he characterised section 9 of the Bill which empowers the Government to suspend the Directors and to appoint a Board of Control as a very drastic measure.

WIDE POWERS TO GOVT.

The Bill was not intended to be a temporary measure but is a permanent one. It gives wide powers to the Government to interfere any time in the Cotton trade and once the Bill was passed into law it would be very difficult to repeal it. Speaking from his long experience of the working of legislatures Sir Purshottamdas pointed out how difficult it was for non-official members to get laws once passed repealed and removed from the Statute Book.

The speaker remarked what was still more grave was that there was no provision made in the Bill to do away with the penal clauses even when the emergency ceased and normal conditions prevailed. Even Ordinances he said had six months' life but the proposed Bill when once passed into a law would be a permanent feature.

NO NEED TO BE PANICKY

Sir Purshottamdas appealed to the European supporters of the Bill to recognise that by arming the Government with drastic powers they were not going to arrive at a solution of their difficulties. He realised that they had a just cause for grievance but that could only be removed by methods of conciliation with the other members of the trade. His own opinion was that things were gradually getting better and there was no need to be panicky. He felt that a solution of the present difficulties could be found by common understanding for the purpose of which a Board of the merchants themselves might be appointed.

In conclusion the president declared that from his personal contact with cotton brokers merchants and Mukadams the only opinion he could gather was that they could bring about normal conditions in the trade by mutual understanding. Free trade will only be possible under such circumstances and not by compulsion.

EUROPEAN MEMBER'S CONFESSION

"I have no pleasure in supporting the Bill," was the confession reported to have been made by a European members of the trade He said that they were obliged to support the Bill due to the bitter experiences they had during the last six months. He was not inclined to take a serious view of the penal clauses of the Bill and thought that they would be used only when there was irregularity in the trade. If conditions were normal he felt those clauses would be as good as a dead letter.

Mr. Jagjivan Dosabhai at the stage moved an adjournment of the House. He said that his object was to see if an agreement could be reached whereby it would be possible to present a united opposition to the Bill. The interval to be utilised for an exchange of views between the supporters and the vast majority which opposes the Bill.

The motion for adjournment was seconded by a European member and the meeting was adjourned till Friday afternoon.

The adjournment will also enable the Association to ascertain the views of the Cotton Brokers' Association which meets on Friday morning to consider the same question.

6 YEAR OLD BOY RUN OVER

Justice Barlee At The Wheel Of The Car

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A fatal motor accident occurred this evening at Chaupaty, in which a High Court Judge was driving the car, while the victim was a 6-year old Hindu boy.

It appears that Mr. Justice Barlee of the Bombay High Court was driving his motor car No. Bom. Z.8570 towards Chaupaty from the direction of the Sandhurst Bridge, at about 5-30 p.m. A 6-year-old boy named Purshottam Vishwanath suddenly ran across the road.

SWERVED TO THE RIGHT.

At that time another motor-car in which Dr. Mackenzie, Principal of the Wilson College, was sitting, came from the opposite direction. In order to avoid collision, the motor driven by Mr. Justice Barlee swerved to the right, as a result of which the boy was knocked down and run over by the car. Mr. Justice Barlee immediately pulled up the car.

DIED ON THE WAY.

The boy was extricated from the back wheel of the car. It was found that the boy had received serious injuries and was unconscious at that time. While he was being removed to the G. T. Hospital by Mr. Justice Barlee in a taxi, he died on the way. He was then removed to the morgue at the J. J. Hospital.

Due to further damage to Zhob Valley Railway by floods it is not possible to open upto and including Killasaifulla until the 4th instant. Line from Killasaifulla to Fort Sandeman will not be opened until the 7th instant.—A P.

STOP PRESS

CONGRESS LEADER INTERVIEWS MADRAS GOVERNOR

MADRAS, Aug 2

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar had an interview with the Governor at the Secretariat this afternoon It is understood that the conversation was general and intended to understand mutual view-points regarding the present situation.—A. P.

PREMIER LEAVES FOR LONDON

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Prime Minister has left Lossiemouth for London at end of his holiday after his strenuous exertions at Lausanne Conference. He will preside over meeting of those members of Cabinet not at Ottawa on Thursday. Meanwhile it is expected that he will discuss with his colleagues several questions he has been considering during holiday, especially Indian communal question, on which he is likely to see Hoare, Irwin and Sankey before formal Cabinet meeting.—Reuter.

ECHO OF BOXER REBELLION DAYS.

London, Aug. 2.

Nanking—Dairen Customs question has taken new turn. One-third of it, totalling seventy thousand sterling, is being remitted to Sir Frederick Maze while Chinese Finance Ministry has released Japanese portion of Boxer indemnity held in suspense in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, totalling three-ninety-four thousand sterling, which will be utilised as "Chinese Cultural Fund."—Reuter.

STATE MINISTERS TO MEET IN SIMLA

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

An important meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers of Indian States has been summoned to meet here on August 10.

The agenda for the meeting will include discussion on the Davidson Report, the Percy Report and the Supplementary Report of the Fact Finding Committee. The general political situation will also be discussed.

The Committee consists of Sir Manubhai Mehta, Sir K. N. Haksar, Nawab Liaqat Hayat, Diwan Bahadur Krishnamachari, Mr. Abbassi and Mr. Panikkar.—A. P.

Fracas At Tinnevelly

TINNEVELLY, Aug. 2.

Six Nadars and four Maravas have been injured by gunshot and 'aruval' (scythe) in a serious riot in Malayan Kudiyiruppu, a village in Maguneri Taluka on Sunday as a result of a dispute between the two parties. Two Maravas are alleged to have fired guns, while Nadars used aruvals. The injured have been removed to the Nanguneri hospital.—A. P.

Communist Gains In Germany

France And Italy Disappointed

PARIS, Aug. 1.

The Communist gains and Herr Hitler's failure to gain an absolute majority are noted by the press as the striking features of the German elections, as a result of which the new Reichstag will be as unmanageable as the old. "The Reichstag will enjoy purely theoretical powers" says a journal, "while the Government and the Reichswehr will continue the dictatorship."

There is general agreement that the real victor of the election is von Schleicher, while the papers o. the Right conclude that Germany is prepared for anything in order that the treaties may be torn up and Germany may regain her lost hegemony.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN ITALY

Sympathy For Nazis

ROME, Aug. 1.

"The unexpectedly poor showing" of the Nazis in the German elections has caused disappointment in Italy, where the Nazis are popular because of their Fascists ideas. It is felt that a strong Government is primarily essential for Germany, the value of which would outweigh any "intransigeance."—Reuter.

NOAKHALI FERRY BOAT DISASTER

Only 31 Survivors Out Of 247 Passengers

NOAKHALI, Aug 2

The loss of life in Saturday's ferry boat disaster is appalling Of 247 men on board, only 31 have been saved So far there is no trace of other survivors Twenty six bodies have been found washed ashore Search parties are scouring different areas along the Noakhali Coast.—A. P.

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST

An urgent extraordinary general meeting of the Shri Mahajan Association, Limited was convened on Monday which passed the following resolutions:—

(1) "This meeting of Shri Mahajan Association Ltd., protests against the action of the Bombay Government in not consulting this Association about the proposed Cotton Contract Bill although this Association is a responsible body of cotton interests carrying on its business for the last seven years in a lawful and constitutional manner and works in the interests of Cotton Trade and cotton growers."

(2)—(a) "That the Cotton Contract Bill is a measure calculated to deprive the cotton trade in Bombay of its freedom and detrimental to the best interests of the traders from every point of view."

(b) This meeting further urges that those Cotton Associations which submit their rules and regulations for Government approval and agree to introduce therein whatever changes the Government be pleased to suggest should as a matter of right be recognised for trading in cotton."

(3) "This meeting recommends the managing committee promptly to use its power and authority for resisting the new Bill in the interests of the freedom of the Cotton Trade in Bombay to incur such expenditure as the occasion requires.

(4) "That the Chairman of this meeting be authorised to forward all the abovementioned three resolutions to the proper authorities for their considerations.

HITLER'S DEMAND

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Berlin.—When General Hindenburg returns to Berlin next week, he will be faced by demand by Hitler for the reconstruction of the Cabinet with large representation for the Nazis. Meanwhile Hitler is remaining in Munich, but will come to Berlin on a visit personally to negotiate for the inclusion of his followers.

PAPEN BOWS TO 'KISMET.'

Von Papen Government is contemplating the future with composure, believing that the Centre Party will refuse to help the Nazis to dismiss them by 'No-confidence' vote when the Reichstag meets at the end of the month. This belief will probably be justified when the party haggligngs begin.—Reuter.

FIERCE STORM OVER LONDON

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The fiercest Bank Holiday storm for many years broke over the City this afternoon, driving crowds to shelter from torrential rain and blinding flashes of lightning.

Three cricket spectators on Twickenham Green fell after a flash. One of them was killed and two were injured.

East End suffered most. Many houses and other buildings were damaged by lightning though other parts of London were bathed in sunshine. Subways were flooded, suspending traffic, while drains were so taxed that pavement manholes were forced into air with loud reports.—Reuter.

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A 5280

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A 5181

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that S. H. THAKER has been appointed SECRETARY at the Bombay Office of the Company.

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5322

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 11th August, 1932 to THURSDAY, the 25th August, 1932, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1932.
5318

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of THAKAR NARANDAS PARSHOTAM, late of Bombay, a widower, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Piece-goods Merchant, resided at the time of his death at Walji Sunderji's House, 130, Gaiwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased

TRAWADI LABHSHANKER PARMANAND, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant., residing at 5 to 9, Mangaldas Road, Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the executors named in the will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 23th day of July in the year of Our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and thirty two and in the twenty third year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 28th day of July, 1932
Messrs. FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
5326

PREMIER ASTROLOGER OF INDIA.

I CHALLENGE THAT I HAVE Examined more number of horoscopes than all the Astrologers put together in India. I have got more than "1,00,000 REAL CLIENTS" all over the world. Please read the following appreciations:—1. Mr. S. Amarasinghe, Chief Secretary's Office, Colombo, writes on 13-7-'32:—"I am fully satisfied with your 'Full Annual life reading'; the predictions were wonderful. 2. Mr. Bhimji K. Chetai, Una, writes:—"I tried many Astrologers, both Natives and Europeans, but I found your work as the best of all." 3. Mr. E. Subramanier, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum, writes:—"The Reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help."

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Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 11th August, 1932 at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Interpellations under Section 66-A of the Municipal Act.

2-5. Letters from or on behalf of retired Municipal labour staff or their heirs—Applying for gratuities, etc., in respect of their services in the Municipality.

6. Letter from the President Anjuman-e-Islahul Muslimin—Protesting against the changing by the Schools Committee of Urdu Text books during the year.

7. Letter from the President A. M. G. Free Ophthalmic Hospital—Forwarding the Annual Report together with the audited statement of accounts of the Hospital for the year 1931.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

8. Regarding the principle to be followed in the application of the graded cut of 5 to 10 per cent. in the salaries of Municipal employees.

9. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

10. Forwarding the Commissioner's report regarding the verification of the stores in charge of the Chief Storekeeper etc.

11. Recommending sanction to the ground rent of a piece of Municipal land at the junction of Bhoiwar Lane and Pherozeshah Mehta Road being reduced.

12. Forwarding the Committee's Resolution referring to the Public Health Committee the Commissioner's proposals for reorganisation of the Surgical staff at the K. E. M. Hospital and the G. S. M. College.

13. Regarding a contract for the work of crushing, screening and loading metal at the Municipal crushers at Sewri.

14. Recommending sanction to variations in the terms of payment of the price of Municipal land sold at the junction of Kalbadevi Road and Mumbadevi Road.

15. Forwarding the Commissioner's returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained for the removal of unauthorised works.

16. Statement of Budget Transfers sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee.

LETTERS FROM THE SCHOOLS COMMITTEE—

17. Forwarding the Annual Report of the progress of the Boy Scout Movement in Municipal Schools during 1931-32.

18. Forwarding quarterly report of the Special Attendance Officer about the Progress of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

19. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of Anopheline Stephensi, the Malaria carrier mosquitoes, detected in June 1932.

20. Forwarding a quarterly statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City and the Suburbs from the various lakes.

21. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

22. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the second quarter of 1932.

23. Requesting sanction to the sale of certain Municipal land comprised in the Old Bhatwady Lane which is permanently closed.

24-25. Reporting on applications for gratuity, etc., from retired Municipal labour staff or the heirs of deceased Municipal servants.

26. Letter from the Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding an annual statement of the number of meetings held by the Managing Board of the institute and the attendance of members thereat.

27. Letter from Mrs. Bachcobai Dharamsi Thacker—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of her husband Mr. Dharamsi J. Thacker, an ex-Councillor.

28. Letter from Mr. A. P. Sabavala—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings.

29. (a) Letter from Mr. Mahomedbhoy J. M. Rowjee—Expressing his inability to serve as a representative of the Corporation on the Managing Board of the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital; and (b) Letter from the Chairman of the

Public Notices.

Executive Committee of the Hospital—To the same effect.

30. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Intimating that the next appointment of Municipal Auditors will take place in March 1933.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

31. Regarding the question of remedying the inconvenience caused to passengers by the controlling approaches to platforms Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at the Victoria Terminus Station.

32. Regarding the question of the Milk Supply of Bombay and certain letters on the subject.

33. Regarding a scheme for the supply of milk to Bombay from Palghar Dairy District.

34. Confirmation of the Proceedings of the Special Committees.

35. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Proceedings of the Committee's Meetings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

36. (a) From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining from the Tramways and Telephone Committee a report as to the desirability of framing a traffic rule requiring motor cars and other vehicles not to run past a tram car halting at a station for discharging and taking in passengers, etc., and (b) From Mr. J. B. Bomon-Behram—For requesting the Municipal Commissioner to communicate with the Commissioner of Police for framing a rule as above.

37. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For obtaining a report from the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee as to the desirability of amending certain sections of the Municipal Act.

38. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and other Councillors—For obtaining a report from the Revenue, etc., Committee as to the desirability of levying a tax on Fire Insurance Companies.

39. From Mr. D. G. Khairaz—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee regarding the issue of a tender form to Mr. Moulvi Fatehmahomed after the time for submitting tenders had expired and the tenders opened.

40. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of providing lamp-posts in the centre of certain road junctions at Dadar.

41. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, seconded by Mr. M. J. Dandekar—For obtaining a report from the Works Committee as to the desirability of paving the footpaths of mud on the eastern side of Queen's Road between Charni Road and Thakurdwar Road with non-slippery material.

42-43. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, seconded by Mr. L. G. Pradhan—(42) For requesting the Commissioner to take steps to stop the nuisance caused by the shouting of hawkers in certain Fort areas; and (43) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the suitability of the Municipal land at Tardeo Flats for being utilised for small factories, etc.

44. From Mr. Ramji Bharmal—For requesting the Law, Revenue, etc; Committee to report as to the desirability of framing a rule so as to enable two Councillors to secure postponement of the consideration of an item of which three days' notice has not been given.

45. From Mr. D. G. Khairaz—For expressing that the Corporation has no confidence in the Mayor.

46-47. From Mr. N. M. Kale, seconded by Mr. Chimanlal Manchubhai—(46) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the advisability of putting up central lamp posts in certain roads in the North of the City; and (47) For requesting the Commissioner to take steps to improve the condition of the surroundings of certain buildings at Sun Mill Road.

48. From Mr. Ramji Bharmal—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that the paving of the footpaths along Masjid Bridge Road to the east of the Masjid Overbridge should be completed at an early date, etc.

49. From Mr. S. G. Keni seconded by Mr. Chimanlal Manchubhai—For requesting the Commissioner to bring to the notice of the Postal Authorities the inconvenience, etc., caused to the residents of Dadar and Wadala localities due to delay in delivery of letters, etc.

50. From Mr. Shivdas Chapsey—Regarding the provision of tramway shelters and benches at all important stopping stations along the tram lines in the city.

51. From Mr. V. M. Vedak, seconded by Mr. Cooverji J. Shah and other Councillor—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that up to date copies of the Municipal Act sroudl be supplied to Municipal Councillors.

52. From Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, seconded by Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin—For requesting Government to nominate two or more Councillors as additional members of the Legislative Council with a view to facilitating the discussion on the Improvement Trust Dissolution Bill.

53-55. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji—(53) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of increasing the license fees for the display of advertisements on Tram Cars, Tram Poles and Buses; (54) for requesting the Tramways Company to provide an island platform at the junction of Girgaum Road, Princess Street and Lohar Street for the tramway passengers and (55) For requesting the Commissioner to take steps to abate the nuisance caused by beggars in the City.

56. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, seconded by Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin—For requesting the Works Committee to consider the question of expediting the carrying out of the scheme for the widening of 1st Marine Street.

57. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, seconded by Mr. M. N. Talpade—For requesting the Works Committee to consider the question of putting Haines Road in proper condition for vehicular traffic immediately after the monsoon.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor.

A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 2nd August 1932.
5325.

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Capital Called-up	30,00,000
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x Tango Maru	6893	31 Aug.	13 Aug.
* Taian Maru	3159	5 Aug.	17 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	@23 Aug
* Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 Aug.	31 Aug.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@ 5 Sept.
x Iyo ,,	5962	30 Aug.	13 Sept.

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(a) From Colombo.

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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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UNITY OF IDEALS

BRITAIN AND AMERICA

Churchill On United Action

Working together, there was no problem that Britain and the United States could not solve, declared Mr. Winston Churchill, at The Pilgrims' dinner in London.

The dinner, to celebrate the bicentenary of the birth of George Washington, was held at the Hotel Victoria. Mr. Churchill's speech was broadcast.

Among the those present were Lord Fairfax, and Sir Campbell Stuart, two descendants of American contemporaries of Washington. The Earl of Derby presided.

Mr. Churchill, speaking in the presence of a large company of representatives of the two countries, referred to present international problems.

"The great new service which only the joint action of the English-speaking peoples can render to our age," he said, "is the revival of the wealth of nations, by establishing a fair stable measure of value to regulate the traffic of the world.

A GRAND CONVICTION.

"Our troubles are by no means ended. The economic crisis and the monetary crisis in which the world is gripped still hold their full intensity.

"Baffling problems confront the statesmen and afflict the people of both our countries But I believe there is one grand, valiant conviction shared on both sides of the Atlantic—that together there is no problem we cannot solve."

After an allusion to the co-operation between Britain and America during the war, Mr. Churchill observed that while, of course, "in this workaday world there must always be disputes and differences, conflicting commercial interests, tiresome disputes about money matters, and so forth, we have the invincible assurance that none of them will disturb the onward march of Anglo-American friendship."

Old quarrels were dead, their scars had passed away, and we had now "an increasing unity of ideals, the freedom and rights of the indivddual, a dispassionate respect for the rights of small or weak nations, a reasoned abhorrence of Communism in its many insidious forms, the firm maintenance of the lawful rights of property, so long as those rights were constantly brought into harmony with the larger interests of society, and above all our deep desire to see all the men of all the lands dwell together in justice and in peace."

"We both seek the assuagement of European feuds," Mr. Churchill added. "The immense growth of the American Navy excites no apprehension in British minds."

CAUSE OF FRICTION GONE.

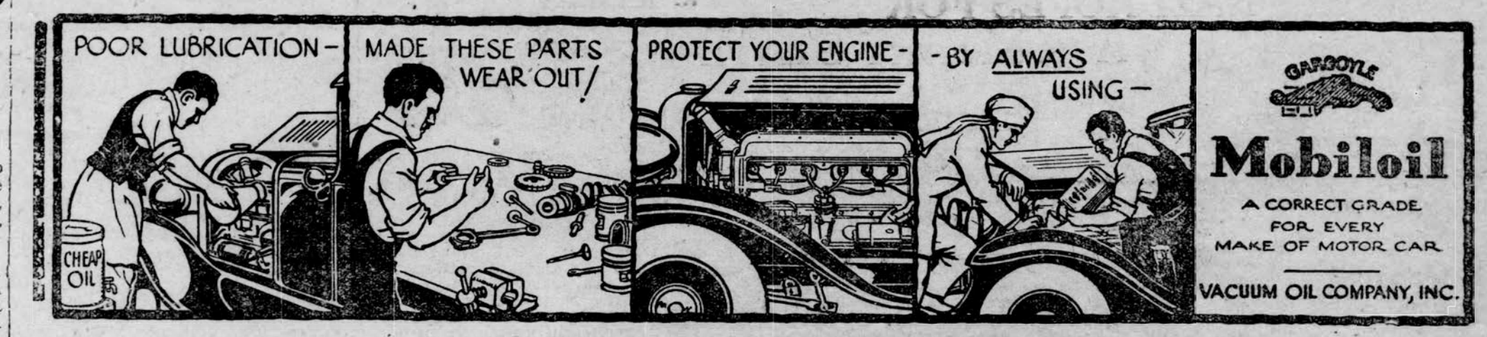
Saying that one by one the obstacles to closer co-operation by the two peoples had been removed, Mr. Churchill added, to laughter, "the Irish question has not been removed. It never will be removed, but nevermore will it have power to cause friction between the British and American people." (Cheers).

Dr. Murray Butler, president of the American Pilgrims, said that nowhere else than in Great Britain could such a celebration be held, for it required the broad-mindedness, magnanimity, generosity, and historic sense of the Briton to know that George Washington did the Motherland and the race no injury, but brought them new honour. (Cheers).

The greatness of Washington must not be the pride and national possession of one country; it belonged to the race, for the future of which they were determined to render their full service. (Hear, hear).

Washington, he added, did not use the phrase imputed to him warning his people against entangling alliances. That phrase was used by Thomas Jefferson at his first inauguration as President. But he intended it in no such narrow and restricted sense as had been attributed to it. It was futile to suppose that those two men would not have been the first to counsel the interdependence of nations.

The Duke of Connaught, president of the society, wrote regretting his inability to be present and observed that the Pilgrims of Great Britain had worked long, in association with their brethren in the United States, in the common cause of good fellowship. He therefore extended a warm welcome to Dr. Murray Butler, president of the American Pilgrims, who, this year, celebrated his thirtieth year as president of the Columbia University.



LONDON BULLION MARKET

We have received the following report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. dated London, 13th July:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £136,144,152 on the 6th instant as compared with £136,142,754 on the previous Hednesday.

Offering of gold in the open market have been mostly secured for the Continent but of the £325,000 available yesterday the main proportion was taken by an undisclosed buyer.

Yesterday also the Bank of England announced the purchase of £249,811 in bar gold.

Quotations during the week.—

	Equivalent value per fine ounce	of £ sterling
July 7th	115s/ 8d.	14s/8.3d.
July 8th	115s/ 7d.	14s/8.4d.
July 9th	115s/ .	14s/9.3d.
July 11th	115s/ 7d.	14s/8.4d.
July 12th	115s/11d.	114s/7.9d.
July 13th	116s/ 1d.	14s/7.6d.
Average	115s/7 7d.	14s/8.3d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 4th instant, to mid-day on the 11th instant:—

Imports.

	£
British South Africa	1,611,735
British India	678,488
Egypt	60,254
Netherlands	56,143
France	29,169
Kenya	23,431
Australia	11,970
Germany	11,517
Arag	10,675
Other countries	8,654
	£2,502,036

Exports.

	£
Netherlands	612,363
France	512,764
Germany	13,900
Czecho Slovakia	6,850
Switzerland	1,231
	£1,148,108

On the 7th instant the Imperial Bank of India reduced its discount rate from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent.

The Transvaal gold output for June 1932 amounted to 959,011 fine ounces as compared with 965,644 fine ounces for May 1932, and 897,750 fine ounces for June 1931.

The S. S. "Carthage" which left Bombay on the 9th instant carries gold to the value of about £529,000.

SILVER.

The market has shown a firmer tendency during the past week and prices advanced steadily until the 71th instant when 17.1/16d. and 17.1/8d. were reached for cash and two months' delivery respectively. The Indian Bazaars were the principal source of support, but a contributory factor to the rise in price was hesitation on the part of sellers. At the higher level, however, China was inclined to sell, besides which speculators seemed disposed eo take profits; prices eased in consequence, but the undertone remains steady although it is possible there might be further slight reaction.

The Continent has sold moderately, but American operators have not been active.

The imminence of the Ottawa conference, and the hope in some quarters that proposals made there might have a beneficial effect on silver, possibly influenced in part the bullish feeling apparent during most of the week.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 4th instant to mid-day on the 11th instant::—

Imports.

	£
British India	24.545
Germany	16,656
Soviet Union (Russia)	14,855
Japan	6,301
British South Africa	2,774
Other countries	2.605
	71.076

Exports.

	£
Hongkong	15,236
France	2,185
Austdalia	1.500
Other countries	2,605

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	Bar Silver per oz. std. Cash	Two Months' delivery
July 7th	16.3/4 d.	16. 1/4d
July 8th	16.3/4 d.	16.13/16d.
July 9th	16.15/16d.	16.15/16d.
July 11th	17. 1/16d.	17. 1/8d.
July 12th	17. d.	17 1/16d.
July 13th	16.13/16d.	16. 7/8d.
Average	16.885d.	16.927d.

IN NEW YORK.

(cents per ounce 999 fine)

July 6th	26.3/8
July 7th	26.5/8
July 8th	26.5/8
July 9th	26.7/8
July 11th	27.1/8
July 12th	26.15/16

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 7th instant to the 13th instant was dol. 3.58.3/4 and the lowest dol. 3.54.1/4.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 9th instant consisted of about 83,000,000 ounces in sycee, 237,500,000 dollars and 4560 silver bars, as compared with about 80,600,000 ounces in sycee, 237,600,000 dollars and 4700 silver bars on the 4th instant.

RELIEF BILL

"Unsound Finance," Says Hoover

WASHINTON, (By Mail)

President Hoover to-day vetoed the compromise bill to provide £424,400,000 for relief purposes. The bill was passed recently by the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The President said: "These proposals violate every sound principle of public finance. Never before has so dangerous a suggestion been seriously made in our country."

Included in the bill was a scheme to increase by £300,000,000 the borrowing powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It also provided £40,000,000 for loans to various States for relief, £20,000,000 for charity in individual cases, and £64,400,000 for public works. It was a compromise between the two sets of proposals sponsored by Senator Wagner and Mr. Garner, Speaker of the House of Representatives.—

FORGIVENESS

In a letter printed in "The Times" on the subject of international debts and reparations, a one-time American Rhodes Scholar now spending a year in Britain says:—

"If the war debts are doomed, it is to be hoped that they will end by "cancellation" rather than by "repudiation" by forgiveness rather than default. This will take a little time. There are a great many Americans, whether of a political or a business complexion, who have had no previous occasion to inform themselves about the economics of gold transfers, and will for the present be inclined to see bad faith when they find that the foreign debts are not to be repaid in the gold dollars specified in the contract. They will eventually become acquainted with a new variety of economic impossibility which is as sheer and undebatable as any other variety. I do not expect that the final erasure of the debts will cause more than a brief spasm of international ill-will and even that I shall deprecate.

"But I feel sure that the American tariff wall is scarcely going to come down. The productive establishment of American has come to grief precisely because it is over-built, over equipped, over-manned, over-efficient, over-productive, and so out of step with its market that it can neither render a fair return to its owners nor secure employment to its "personnel" Through the tariff the American legislators propose to defend their own producers, at least to the extent of handing over to them the domestic market. If it is of any public interest, as a straw showing how to wind blows I confess that I used to be opposed as a Democrat to a protective tariff, but in view of a changed situation have come to favour it as much as a Republican, and that many other democrats are apostates to the same extent."

"REAL LIFE IS NOT HERE"

GLADSTONE'S THEOLOGY

HAWARDEN, (By Mail.)

St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden, near Chester, on the foundation of which Mr. Gladstone lavished the wealth and care of his last four years, has been keeping green the memory of its founder. In fulfilment of the statesman's aim of making the Library a centre of Divine learning five lectures given by Canon O. C. Quick have been attended by about 200 clergy from neighbouring parishes. Professor A. A. Cock, of Southampton University explained to them "the rationale of prayer," and the Bishop of Monmouth, Dr. Joyce delivered an address.

These celebrations culminated in Founder's Day proper. It opened with Matins and Holy Communion, said by the Bishop of Gibraltar in the Parish Church. At a meeting in the morning the trustees approved extensions to the hostel and Canon Quick gave his concluding lecture. At luncheon in the grounds the Warden, Bishop Wentworth Sheilds took the chair, and the health of two previous Wardens now Bishop of Monmouth and Dean of St. Asaph, was proposed by the Dean of Chester. At the same time Lord and Lady Gladstone of Hawarden were entertaining their own guests at Hawarden Castle. Among them were two to whom the Castle was familiar when it was occupied by Mr. Gladstone; for Lord Crewe and Sir George Leveson-Gower served under him in several capacities.

Lord Crewe gave an address in the Library, the Archbishop of Wales presiding. Lord Crewe said that an attempt to say anything new about Mr. Gladstone was one to drive a man to despair. Still he must make the attempt. It was his privilege to have been more than once Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone's guest at Hawarden and to be admitted within the precincts of that ideal home—cultured, hospitable, merry, with its unfailing background of serious interests. He could regard Mr. Gladstone through two pairs of eyes besides his own—those of his father, and those of his friend and relation Lord Rosebery. Each was brought into close contact with Mr. Gladstone by the intricacies of theological inquiry. The second link was the devotion of all three to reading and book collecting.

His father's first acquaintance with Mr. Gladstone was in 1829, when he, Arthur Hallam, and Thomas Sunderland visited the Oxford Union to press the claims of Shelley against Byron. "The man that took me most," Lord Crewe's father wrote, "was the younger Gladstone, of Liverpool—I am sure, a very superior person." The last adjective, Lord Crewe observed, was used in its literal sense, and not in the sense in which it had been later used.

In a later year, Lord Crewe said, his father, who was so tolerant that Carlyle thought he ought to have been appointed President of the Heaven and Hell Amalgamation Society, wrote a conciliatory book on the Tractarian movement, which Mr. Gladstone warmly approved. When Mr. Gladstone published "The Church in its Relations with the State" Lord Crewe's father remarked: "That young man will ruin his fine political career if he persists in writing trash like this."

After touching on Mr. Gladstone's conversational brilliance and fine-edged wit, Lord Crewe observed that behind all his activities was the ever-present sense of the Divine ordering of the world and the sense that the real life was not here. But Mr. Gladstone hoped that things temporal were equally a part of the Divine order, and so he gave his marvellous powers to the service of his fellow men as to the service of God. That noble Library was in the highest sense a religious foundation. This brought him to his last visit to Hawarden in Mr. Gladstone's lifetime, when Mr. Gladstone gave a half-humorous approval to conditional immortality. To use the words of Lord Rosebery, concluded Lord Crewe, "to those who were privileged to know him, his politics seemed but the least part of him."

Lord Gladstone thanked Lord Crewe for his address, and the Bishop of Monmouth told how in the "Temple of Peace" Mr. Gladstone had first unfolded to him his plans for the Library. At a service in the Parish Church the Bishop of Gibraltar preached a commemorative sermon, and Mr. Gladstone's Latin version of the hymn "Rock of Ages" was sung.

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Claims Paid over	..... Rs.	18,00,000
Expense Ratio	.....	28.2 p. c.

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NAZI HOPES FOR A "UNITARY STATE"

BAVARIAN MISGIVINGS

A correspondent recently in Munich writes to the "New Statesman" and "Nation":—

Hitler's campaign for the General Election on July 31st is to be fought largely as a campaign for the suppression of "particularism," and in favour of the compulsory centralisation of Germany. Munich is the headquarters of what the Bavarians prefer to call federalism, and Bavaria has therefore become a chief scene in the conflict. In Munich last week a Nazi council of war decided not only to fight the Bavarian federalists as reactionary and priest-ridden, but to stigmatise them as a faction of Danubian separatists, in the sense in which the Rhenish separatists of 1923, are branded in post-war German history. These Rhinelanders, it must be remembered, have been proved to have been seedy ruffians well paid from some sinister purse in France.

Bavaria is ruled by a cabinet of members of the Bavarian People's Party. The Landtag election of April 24th returned 45 members of this party, 43 Nazis and 20 Social Democrats, apart from the negligibly small groups, that is to say, the Bavarian Government is the only one in Germany which can claim to represent the largest party in its representative body, and, with the support of the Social Democrats against the Nazis, an easy absolute working majority. The Government Party has only one seat less than in the previous Landtag, and this is again peculiar to Bavaria—most of the ministers have held office for the best part of a decade. Here is a Government, then, which retains its place in the heart of the people in spite of the economic breakdown. The spectacular seduction offered at Munich by the Brown House, designed by Hitler himself as a Nazi palace, is resisted. Hitler gives "circenses" and the Government cannot give "panem," but it can still govern if Berlin will allow it to do so.

NAZI'S AMBITIONS.

What is the explanation of this phenomenon? The Bavarian People's Party is the Bavarian branch of the political organisation of the Catholics, which, in the Reich, is called the Centre. It is inevitable that in Germany, where the Catholics can never be more than a strong minority, the Centre should be a party of federalists; it is equally inevitable that in Catholic Bavaria the Bavarian People's Party should find reasons to justify Bavarian autonomy in order to prevent interference from Berlin. There is, however, a Protestant minority in Franconia in whose interest Reich centralisation can be defended. The existence of this Bavarian Ulster, which is now keenly Nazi, is Hitler's excuse for denouncing the People's Party as merely trans-Danubian. Upon closer examination, however, the federal form is seen to apply with peculiar fitness to Germany, and this for two important reasons. First, it seems to be the most desirable method of recognising and organising the centrifugal impulses of the Germans. Secondly, the unevenness in German civilisation is great; the East is altogether less civilised because it is younger than the West, and farther from the Roman Empire and its heirs. Yet the East supplied the vigour which united Germany in 1871, and therefore dominates the Reich. In order to make this domination palatable Bismarck guaranteed a large measure of federal freedom, but the Weimar constitution of 1919 reduced or obscured the rights of the member States; for example, laws passed in the Reichstag could thenceforward override State legislation. Nazis wish to go farther; in their view German unity will be achieved only when Germany is organised as a unitary State.

BAVARIAN DEMAND FOR SPECIAL TREATMENT.

The Bavarian's claim to special political treatment rests upon a comparison between the state of affairs in Bavaria and that in Prussia in 1914. In Bavaria, he points out, there existed a popular constitutional monarchy under the Wittelsbachs, bicameral democracy, and a conception of political liberty which an Englishman might claim as his own. The Franconian territory which fell to Bavaria at the beginning of the nineteenth century, although Protestant, was therefore happily assimilated. In Prussia on the other hand, there reigned a dynasty of uncertain popularity, which took advice from an irresponsible minister or general, and which feared its people so much as to impose upon it the strange system of indirect suffrage which Bethmann Hollweg failed to reform. By this, one rich man might well happen to nominate as many electors in a constituency as the whole working population put together. To this, says the Bavarian, my Catholic brothers in the industrial Rhineland were subjected, because in 1815 they had become the subjects of semi-feudal Prussia without the federal protection which we demand. The 1871 arrangement should therefore be as completely restored as circumstances allow. It should be laid down, for instance, that the Reich cannot interfere in the State organisation of justice, police, and above all, education in the wider sense—any inclination to draw the intellectual life of Munich to Berlin is to be sternly resisted. The real safeguard of 1871 lay, of course, in the Bundesrat, the usual federal device of a second Chamber representing the separate States, and in this case more powerful than the Reichstag. In 1919, not only was each State tied down to a single Chamber system locally, but also the whole emphasis in the Reich was shifted so that the Reichstag made final decisions while the Bundesrat became a Reichsrat with only advisory power. The Bavarian People's Party tried to resist these changes, but was persuaded, except for Dr. Heim, to give way in view of Germany's plight at the time. The evil results of this surrender have reached a climax since the fall of Brüning.

UNCONVINCING ARGUMENT.

The economic arguments of the Bavarian federalists are less convincing—briefly they seem to suggest merely that Bavaria does and not wish to share her advantages. Unlike the hardships endured by the Prussian peasants, whom neither Stein nor his successors could adequately help, the Bavarian peasants easily acquired their freedom. Bavaria is a country where living has been cheap, and great extremes of wealth and poverty have never been introduced by a vast development of industry. She now complains that, since 1919, she has been bled by economic centralisation. It is difficult, surely, to sympathise with a demand for the restoration of the old separate postal and railway system, even granted that Augsburg industry flourished better on the old low rates of the Bavarian State railway and that Berlin might somehow exert financial pressure through the ultimate control of Post Office savings.

To the western German's cry that he will not be ruled by soldiers, the eastern German replies "Nor I by priests," and the Nazis can attack all Catholics as internationalists—an indictment which for them has become the ultimate form of abuse. The Hitler press points out that where the Papen-Schleicher Government is resisted the Bavarians accepted the highly centralist financial Emergency Decrees of the Catholic Chancellor. Brüning. The differentiation has a factitious appearance. The Bavarians were indeed willing to bow before Brunning; for this they give a simple explanation. "We Catholics," they say, "understand that the way to resurrection is across Calvary; we knew that Brüning wished to lead us along this path and so we wished to follow him." They are profoundly convinced that fundamentally the thing that matters is religion. In Germany to-day, they accurately observe, there are three religions; Catholicism, Marxism, and Protestantism—which for practical purposes can be equated with Hitlerism. A Nazi monster meeting will cause any impartial observer to ask whether the Hitlerites are not perhaps the most ritual and priest-ridden of the three. As for the interference of prelates in politics, the Bavarian People's Party repudiates anything of the kind, with what accuracy it is difficult to judge; the clergy, it declares, are to render unto Caesar the things that are his. Catholicism imposes spiritual discipline based upon clear definition, but all the more it claims political freedom for the brotherhood of man. The Catholics, unlike the Protestants, consider themselves too Christian to hate Jews.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CLAIMS.

The bitterest Nazi indictment—that of separatism—now requires examination. The Bavarian People's Party, the Nazis declare, is trying to re-establish the Wittelsbach monarchy in order to achieve separatism; it is falling in with French plans to steal Bavaria from Germany and join it with Austria. Prince Rupprecht has been received with greater rejoicings during the summer festivities this year, they complain. To this the People's Party replies that restoration is a question of no immediate significance. It indignantly denies and desires to secede to Austria, while claiming that Austria's reunion with Germany can only be happily effected federally. "We are much more German than the Prussians," the Bavarians say—"we have been building up German civilisation since the days of Charlemagne. If Prussia loses her political sanity in a rush of Hitlerism to the head, it becomes all the more our duty to preserve a nucleus of freely minded Germans to build up a new Germany based on old Germany's culture." No one who supposes that their dislike of Prussia indicates any predilection for France will ever understand these western Germans. Yet the Nazis are right too. A member of the Bavarian People's Party will admit that, if Prussia becomes the scene of a hateful dictatorship, the only way to preserve the true German tradition may prove to be the restoration of an independent Wittelsbach. In this sense, and in this sense only, the Bavarian People's Party is both monarchical and separatist.

CENTRE PARTY FOR FEDERALISM.

This is the Bavarian background to the struggle which has been going on between the Reich and the State Governments ever since the appointment of the Papen Cabinet, itself a centralist group, through the Chancellor happens to come from the West. The new Government immediately demanded that the Nazis should be free to create disorder by wearing uniforms and holding demonstrations as they chose. The State Governments, led by Bavaria, objected to this interference with their police authority, pointing out that since the Nazis had been liberated in Prussia, order had been destroyed. A great battle in Munich with unsanctioned Nazis on June 19th was with difficulty decided in favour of the Bavarian police. On June 28th a Reich Decree overrode the opposition of the States; as, however, the local authorities are to be allowed to make exceptions on a small but ill-defined scale, the efficacy of the Reich's action cannot be predicted. The first uniformed domonstrations in Munich passed off peacefully. For the moment Bavaria admits that active resistance is impossible; she is registering her protest by appealing against the Reich Decree to the Supreme Court at Leipzig. The behaviour of the Centre after the Reichstag election will be of first rate importance from every point of view. In every case the Bavarian People's Party and its supporters will to the end maintain that the only real unity for Germany is to be found in the freedom of federalism.

KANARA MUSLIM STUDENTS

Appeal For Funds

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I beg to send you herewith a list of gentlemen who kindly responded to my appeal for help on behalf of the Kanara Muslim Educational Society.

A S Mundkur D. D. C. Karwar Rs. 100; P N Kalyanpurkar Customs Inspector Rs 5; Dr. Kalle Civil Surgeon Karwar Rs. 21; Haji Mahammad Haji Ibrahim merchant Panjim, Goa Rs. 100; Mr. V Vithaldas Shetji, Sangli Rs. 5; A Sympathiser Rs. 10; Mr J P Rego, Mangalore Rs. 50; Syed Aminuddin, Collector, Kolaba Rs. 25; Shaik Usman and Shaik Ahmad and Co. Vaso-da-Gama Rs. 10; Sympathiser Rs. 5; Y R Divekar, D. F. O. Karwar Rs 25; V S Mundkur, Head Clerk to the Sheriff of Bombay Rs 50; Abdussamad Abdul Majid B.Sc. Yellapur Rs. 15; G D Malgi Kumta Rs 10; V D Mujumdar, Income Tax Officer Poona Rs 25; H A Khan, D. D. C. Ratnagiri Rs. 10; S Omerkhan & Sons, Dharwar Rs 25.

The collection already made is not quite sufficient to meet the needs of poor Muslim students. I therefore appeal to the public, particularly to my Hindu brethren to extend their help to this noble cause and make it a success. The Mahomedans of Kanara are very poor and canont afford to render any substantial help. It has therefore become necessary to appeal to my Hindu friends to spare as much as they can for this noble cause. I must place before them the fact that the Fund has been practically replenished by Hindu friends whose sympathy for the noble cause I must heartily acknowledge —Yours, etc.

SULEMANKHAN OMERKHAN.
Muslim Education Society,
Vice-President, Kanara
Dharwar.
July 28.

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KALBADEVI ROAD.

REFORMS IN TRAVANCORE

Untouchables Stand For Adult Franchise

(From A. Correspondent)

QUILON, Aug. 1.

The All-Travancore Ezhava Political League met yesterday morning at Shanmuga Vilas Hall under the presidentship of Mr. O. V. Kunjuraman, Editor of the "Malayala Rajyam". Delegates were present from all parts of Travancore, including a large number of ladies.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

After the welcome address was finished, the President delivered his address in which he urged 'inter alia' (1) need for granting adult franchise in the proposed constitutional reforms in Travancore (2) for instituting plural constituencies, (3) for reserving seats on population basis for the Ezhavas in the general constituency. He also urged the need for fundamental rights such as safety of person and property, freedom of speech, freedom of press and civic rights for all communities.

After the presidential address was over the Subjects Committee passed a number of resolutions demanding adult franchise, urging the need for reservation of seats on population basis and another urging the need for establishing responsible Government. Another resolution was passed urging the formation of a volunteer corps of 20,000 to carry on agitation till all their demands were granted.

THREAT OF BOYCOTT.

By another resolution it was urged to boycott the legislature, if reservation of seats was not granted.

Great enthusiasm prevails in the community. A second conference for the same purpose is arranged under the League's auspices at Chirayankil under the Presidentship of Mr. M. Govindan M.L.C. another leader of the community.

LATE REV. DR. MACHICHAN

Old And Present Wilsonians Pay Tribute

A meeting of the past students of the Wilson College was held in the College Hall at Chaupatty on Saturday. Mr. Justice Mirza was in the chair.

Mr. M. S. Pandit moved the first resolution expressing their deep sense of sorrow at hte sad death of the late Rev. Dr. Machichan, who was connected with Wilson College, for over 45 years, and who had besides rendered very valuable services to the cause of Education in Bombay Presidency.

The resolution was seconded by Miss Navezbai Contractor, Prof Vakeel, Wadia and Timothy; all of them spoke in very eloquent terms about the personality of Dr. Dachchan and his keen interest in the progress and prospects of the students under him.

After the resolution was passed, Mr. Justice Mirza described how he first came in touch with Dr. Machichan as student in the Wilson High School at Khetwadi, where both the institutions, name-

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PERFECT CURE FOR PIMPLES ON THE FACE, RAZOR POISON, WET SCABBIES, SUMMER SORES AND SIMILAR SKIN TROUBLES.
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is Wilson High School and Wilson College were housed in one small building and both of which in course of time grew into utility and importance. Mr. Mirza of Dr. on the self-denying quality of Dr. Machichan and his influence over the students, of his mastery over several languages. It was resolved that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the daughters of the late Rev. Dr. Mackichem.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Shravan Shood 1, 1988
Parsi—Aspandad 1, 1301
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 29, 1351
Sunrise—6 hs. 16 m.
Sunset—7hs. 14m.
Hightide—12-7, 15-2
Lowtide—6-02, 18-59
Phases of the Moon:—New Moon to-day 3h. 1m. a.m. First quarter, 9th Aug. 1h 10m p.m. Full moon 16th Aug. 7h 12m p.m.
Bombay Improvement Committee. 4-10 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League: K. O. S. B's v. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Arctic Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon: Selection of Indian gramophone records; 7 p.m. Classical and light music by Kadim Hussein; 9 p.m. News in Hindi.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Narkunda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4-0 p.m. on Thursday the 4th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Bengal Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Thursday the 4th instant.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Tevere" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Friday the 5th instant.

WORKERS' ANTI-RIOT COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Workers' Anti-Riot Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. in the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union Office to adopt the report and pass accounts.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.

Prof. J. Kellock will meet his students in Economics, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the University Buildings, (South Wing) on ground floor.

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REALISTIC RUTHLESS WARFARE BETWEEN RIVAL GANGS OF SOULLESS BRUTES.

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THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SPECIAL MATINEE AT 4 P.M. TO-MORROW
HER MOST THRILLING ROLE!
Joan Crawford
is at her best in this mad whirl from society to underworld.

DANCE FOOLS DANCE
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CLARKE GABLE
Also A BOY FRIEND Comedy.

BOMBAY AMATEURS

Ambitious Programme To Aid Local Charities

The members of the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, not content with the laurels they have earned with three productions during the last ten months, have embarked upon a programme of three separate entertainments, which are now in preparation.

The first production to take place will be the "Arctic Ball", at the Town Hall, to-day, at 9-30 p.m.

In its arrangements for this Ball, the Committee of the B.A.D.C. has made a bid to break away from all the standards accepted for such functions at the Town Hall. The Hall will be more completely decorated than ever before, and in a novel manner.

The cabaret; the "Thriller Girls", who made a name for themselves in "Isle of Dreams", has been augmented, and ten of Bombay's prettiest girls will appear in what we are told will be the best dances and the most attractive costumes Bombay has seen for a long time.

Last, but not least of the attractions at the Ball will be the final judging of the Beauty Competition. The ten finalists in the Western Section of this competition will be present at the Ball, and all those present will ballot for the three prize-winners using the counterfoils attached to their entrance tickets for the purpose.

Smart Work By Fire Brigade

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Two calls were received by the Fire Brigade during the night.

Fire broke out in a six storied building in Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, at 7 p.m. Fire engines from Colaba and Fort rushed to the spot and extinguished the fire within seven minutes.

Another fire broke out in a three storied building in Sukhlaji Street, Kamatipura, at 7-42 p.m. Fire engines from Byculla and Babula Tank Road hurried to the spot and put out the fire within four minutes.

The cause of fires in both the cases is not known.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when papers will be read on (1) "Some Riddles prevalent among the women of Gujarat (including Cutch and Kathiawad)", by Mr. S. S. Mehta and (2) "A Note on the Thado Kuki Belief about the Wer-Lioness", by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T T ON LONDON
New York, Aug. 2.

Previous closing	3.51 1/4
To-day's closing	3.51 1/4

T T ON NEW YORK
London, Aug 2

Previous closing	3.50 5/8
To-day's opening	3.51 1/8
To-day's closing	3.51 1/4

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER
New York, Aug. 2.

Previous closing rate	6.01
To-day's opening rate	5.95
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing rate	5.89
Difference	—.12

BROACH EXPECTATIONS.

July/August	Rs. 177
April/May	Rs. 190

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET
OCTOBER
Liverpool, Aug 2.

Previous closing rate	4.54
To-day's closing rate	4.53
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	4.49
Difference	—.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET
London, Aug 2

Silver ready	17 1/4 plus 1 anna
Silver forward	17 5/16 plus 1 anna

Tone of the market: China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET
Bombay, Aug 2

Silver ready	Rs. 55 0 0
Silver Sharavan	Rs. 55 6 0
Silver Bhaderva	Rs. 56 2 0
Gold ready	Rs. 28 13 0

DAWOOD GANI REMANDED TO JAIL FOR THIRD TIME

Magistrate Refuses To Attest Signature For Accused's Withdrawal Of Money From Bank

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Dawood Gani, alleged to be a daring gangster who has been remanded to jail custody on a charge of attempted murder of two Bombay police officers, is unable to operate upon a large account which is standing in his name in a Karachi bank.

This fact was revealed when the police applied for a further remand of Dawood Gani for a fortnight. The remand application was heard by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court in the Byculla Jail this afternoon.

The accused was represented by two lawyers.

FURTHER REMAND.

Mr. H. Ellias, Police Prosecutor asked for a remand of the accused till August 16 as the police wanted time to prepare the case.

The defence counsel remarked that it was the third remand application and hoped the police would expedite their inquiries.

WITNESS OUTSIDE BOMBAY.

Magistrate—Have you completed your inquiries?

Deputy Inspector Raje replied that they wanted to call witnesses from outside Bombay and the delay was unavoidable. If however the case was ready before the remand expired, the accused would be put up at once for trial.

The Magistrate observed that if a "prima facie" case was established, he would commit the accused to the Sessions of the Bombay High Court which opens in September.

The defence counsel requested the magistrate to pass orders that proper facilities should be given to the accused for having in the jail.

FOUR ROOMS AT ACCUSED'S DISPOSAL.

Magistrate—The other day I visited the jail and found that the accused is given proper facilities. He is given four or five rooms. He can walk round the rooms and if he likes he can even run.

Defence Counsel—These grievances were set right after they were placed before Your Worship last time.

Dawood Gani then produced a cheque book and the defence counsel asked the Magistrate to attest the signature of the accused on a cheque which Dawood Gani wanted to draw. Counsel explained that accused wanted to withdraw monies for his defence from an account standing in his name in a Karachi bank. The bank authorities wanted that the cheques should be signed before a Magistrate, a J. P. or the jailor.

Magistrate:—I am afraid, I can't do so until the police make inquiries about this account in the Karachi bank.

AS A CLOTH DEALER IN KARACHI.

The accused said that he was doing business in cloth in Karachi and the account stood in his name.

The Magistrate asked the police officer if they knew anything about the accused's account in Karachi to which the latter replied that so far they knew nothing but they were awaiting instructions from the Karachi police about it.

The Magistrate remarked he could not attest the signature of the accused till the police made inquiries.

WILL BE HAMPERED IN DEFENCE.

The defence counsel then produced two cheques drawn by the accused on July 12 which required attestation. He observed that accused wanted to withdraw monies for his defence and if he did not get it in time he would be hampered in his defence.

The Magistrate remanded the accused till August 16.

DETAILS OF PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE

Defence Disclosures In Forgery Case At High Court Sessions

Bombay, Tuesday

The final stage was reached in the case now going on at the High Court Sessions against (1) E. J. Woodfall, an Indian Christian aged 65, and a journalist; (2) Jawad Hussein Rizvi and (3) Karamdin Imamuddin Chowdhary, on charges of conspiracy, forgery and using forged documents as genuine.

The alleged offence is in respect of two Government Promissory notes of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 which originally belonged to the complainant Abdul Majid who brought them to finance the partnership business which he started with the accused.

The facts have already been published in these columns last week.

Mr. M. A. Somji, appeared for the Crown, Mr. J. Gomes, instructed by Mr. W. Salwyn, defended Woodfall, the first accused. Mr. L. Rodrigues, instructed by Mr. Athaide, appeared for second accused; and Mr. N. H. Jhabvala for the third accused.

About 30 witnesses for the prosecution have been examined in this case which commenced a week ago. There are no witnesses for the defence.

CHARGES DENIED.

The accused made their statements to the Court denying all the charges.

Woodfall in his statement stated that the notes were partnership assets, and he did not know at the time that they were forged. After the partnership was dissolved there was a bitter dispute regarding the notes. Woodfall wanted to sell the notes to meet partnership liabilities. There were negotiations for the settlement of the dispute, and the complainant made several offers for speedy settlement, as he was financially embarrassed. Woodfall, in disgust, handed over the notes to the second accused Rizvi, to settle the dispute, as the complainant's father was under the impression that a Muslim (second accused) would not cut the throat of a Muslim.

FERRYMAN AND FARE.

The conduct of the complainant, said Woodfall, was like that of a ferryman throwing his fare (passenger) in the middle of the stream, and watching with glee the struggles of the drowning man trying to save himself by clinging to the sides of the boat.

Woodfall stated that he had retired from Government service 15 years ago and had been getting a pension all these years. He had also worked as a journalist, and was for sometime the President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of India and Burma. He had spent thousands of rupees in public activities, especially helping the unemployed.

The second accused, Rizvi, then made his statement. He said he did ask the approver (Kanayalal Desai) to endorse the notes. This was at the suggestion of the complainant. The endorsement was done at the office of the complainant himself. The accused handed over the notes to the third accused asking him to raise money and credit it to his (third accused's) account in the bank.

THIRD ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The third accused in his statement said that the notes were endorsed in his favour by second accused. He had given two cheques to No. 2, one for Rs. 5100 and the other for Rs. 3,000, because No. 2 told him that Rs. 3,000 should be the partnership share of the complainant. The accused sent the G. P. notes to the Punjab National Bank. The Bank, however, did not buy the notes, and advised the accused to get the notes renewed, because they contained other endorsements. Later he was informed by No. 2 about the settlement of the dispute. The accused took back the two cheques, and handed to the complainant the receipt he had got from the Public Debt Office in respect of the notes which were given for renewal. The accused did not think there was anything wrong in what he had done.

Counsel then addressed the jury. The case is likely to be over on Wednesday evening.

HINDU ATTACKED IN CHOR BAZAR

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Dhondu Kondaji a fruitseller residing at Bhuleshwar, who had gone on business to Chor Bazaar, was assaulted with a lathi by a Muslim this afternoon. As Dhondu had received a lathi blow on the left arm he went to the Free Emergency Hospital, where he was treated and discharged at about 2 p.m. to-day.

Seven Congress Volunteers Arrested On Tuesday

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Bombay C. I. D. arrested to-day seven Congressmen, who were suspected to be the organisers of the civil disobedience movement in the different wards of Bombay. The arrests were effected in the course of the day at different places viz. Girgaum, Charni Road and Sandhurst Road.

They will be produced before a Magistrate to-morrow on a charge under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

MAGISTRATE WARNS RIOT POLICE

"Not Playing The Game"

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Mahalbauri police came in for a good bit of plain-speaking by Mr. Oscar Brown at the Additional Court, Mazagon, to-day when an application for the discharge of about five Hindus, arrested by them a few days ago in connection with the riots, was placed before the magistrate.

The Maharbawri police arrested during the recent riots, more than a thousand persons, who are in Worli jail. More than once mistake has been committed by them in bringing the proper persons before the court and the magistrate has been warning them time and again.

A few days ago a man was discharged by the magistrate as the police had put him up out of mistaken identity. It has also happened that when questioned by the magistrate the police officer in charge could not tell whether the accused were on bail or in jail custody.

To-day, when the discharge application was put up before the court, only four of the six to be discharged were present in the court. The magistrate asked the officer whether he had informed the suspects that they would be discharged. The officer admitted having done so.

"MY SIGNATURE."

"I cannot understand how the police can take the onus upon themselves of discharging the accused once they have been placed before the court. How do you know that I am going to discharge the accused? It is not playing the game. All you want me to do is to put my signature on the discharge application that you put up.

I hope you will be careful in future."

The application was granted.

Twenty-five persons arrested by the Bombay police on the suspicion of their being connected with the riots, were ordered to be discharged as nothing incriminating was found against them during the police enquiries.

FOUR MONTHS FOR LOITERING

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A Hindu youth, who was arrested by the Lamington Road police, while picketing a foreign cloth shop on New Charni Road, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, today.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" but the magistrate, on the evidence before him, held that "the accused was loitering in front of the shop with intent to prevent customers from entering it." He therefore convicted him under section 67 of the Special Powers Ordinance.

FINED RS. 40 FOR LOOTING A SHOP

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Bhagwanji Khimji, who was arrested by the Lamington Road police on June 3, for looting, was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or suffer imprisonment for three months by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court, Mazagaon.

The shop of Hussein Jamal, Girgaon Road, was looted by some Hindus on May 15 and property worth Rs. 900 removed. A complaint was lodged with the police on May 23. The accused was arrested by a police constable on June 8, at night on suspicion and on the accused making a statement, his shop was searched and a part of the stolen property was recovered.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and taking into consideration that the accused was at Worli for two months as an under-trial, he sentenced the accused to pay a fine as mentioned above.

NO CASE OF RIOTING MADE OUT BY POLICE

4 Muslims And 2 Hindus Discharged

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Four Muslims and two Hindus arrested by the Nagpada police at Kamathipura for being members of an unlawful assembly and rioting, were discharged by Mr. Oscar Brown as there was no evidence to show that the accused were amongst the rioters.

Sergeant Green giving evidence said that on July 4, on receiving infirmation that fighting was going on between Hindus and Muslims at Kamathipura, he went to the spot with an armed guard. On the crowd refusing to disperse even after the persuasion of the officer, the armed guard opened fire on the crowd, which dispersed. He arrested the accused, the Muslims as they were getting into a shop and the Hindus, when they were about 20 yards from him. He could not tell as to whether the accused were amongst the rioters.

The Magistrate, seeing that there was no case made out against the accused, discharged them.

Carrying A Walking Stick No Offence

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Hashmatali Barkatali, arrested by the Nagpada police on Saturday last while he was carrying a walking stick, was charged before Mr. Oscar Brown for contravening the Police Commissioner's order against the carrying of lethal weapons.

The Magistrate before hearing the prosecution story acquitted the accused as he thought that carrying a walking stick does not transgress the Police Commissioner's order.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1932

NOBODY ASKED HIM

We have already stated on good authority that it was intended that the Premier's decisions on the communal question should be officially announced about the middle of this month. But the very stir caused throughout the country by our forecast of the award may possibly induce the Premier to defer the official announcement till he has had a final talk on the subject with Mr. Baldwin and other important Ministers, now at Ottawa. Meanwhile it is becoming more and more clear that, if there were few before to ask for an external award, there are now fewer still that seem disposed to accept it. Disconcerted by this (for them) unexpected development, certain Anglo-Indian papers have undertaken some propaganda on behalf of Government to cultivate opinion in advance in favour of the approaching award, irrespective of its merits or demerits. Their contention is that, since Indians of all communities, having failed to arrive at their own settlement, asked for the Premier's award, they are now bound to accept it whether they approve of it or not.

NOBODY AGREED.

Unfortunately for these busy propagandists, the very premises of this argument are wrong. It is true that the second Round Table Conference, failed to reach a settlement, but Government must share the responsibility for the failure, for reasons we need not again detail here. Yet it is well-known that the Conference came very near a settlement, differences centering round only one or two seats in the Punjab. It was about this time that the Premier, unintentionally, hindered rather than helped a settlement by offering to mediate. There was little or no response from the Nationalists to this offer. But a few communalists, who had realised that Mr. MacDonald was now a mere instrument in the hands of the Tory party, felt that they had something to gain and nothing to lose by accepting his decision. No party, however, formally referred the question to his arbitration or agreed to accept his award. And now several parties have openly declared that they will not accept the award if it is not acceptable to them. In these circumstances the Government can only take the chance of imposing an award on the communities concerned, even as they seem intent on imposing their own constitution on the country.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE.

Having nearly arrived at a settlement at the R. T. Conference, Indian leaders naturally hoped to renew their efforts and to succeed therein on their return to India. Mr. MacDonald himself encouraged this hope when in his concluding speech he said:

> This Conference has twice essayed this task, twice it has failed. I cannot believe that we shall accept these failures as final and conclusive.

Unfortunately the Government did not give any chance to the most important leaders concerned of renewing their efforts to solve the communal question. Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ansari, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and several other leaders of the Congress and the Nationalist Muslim Party were seized and jailed before they could say a word more on the communal question. Thus Government, who were only partly responsible for the failure of communal negotiations at the R. T. Conference are now wholly responsible for the present difficulties in resuming those negotiations. It is, therefore, ridiculous for the "Statesman" to say of the Premier's uninvited offer: "It is a reflection upon India that so soon as his promise was made at Indians' request, all Indian efforts to solve the problem ceased."

LET IT BE CLEAR.

Indians did not ask for the Premier's intervention and their present difficulties in solving the communal question are rather a reflection on the methods of Government and their supporters. Nor are Indians of any party under any moral or other obligation to accept the Premier's award irrespective of its merits. In so far as it may favour or set up one community against another, it will most certainly evoke an amount of resistance which Government may not be able now even to imagine. Few Nationalists expect to find any good in the award. If any of them are still somewhat impatiently awaiting it, it is only because the present suspense is begetting in certain quarters false hopes and false fears. They also hope that the disillusionment that is bound to follow the publication of the award will be more a help than a hindrance in the future negotiations for a final settlement. But let it be understood clearly that nobody asked the Premier to settle this problem. He took it upon himself. The fact that a few Communalist leaders have since accepted the position does not place him in the position of a recognised arbitrator and the Government cannot claim that any party or individual is bound by his decision.

"On The Wrong Horse"

It is impossible for some persons either to learn or to forget, and the only plan that emerges from the farrago of nonsense to which Mr. Villiers has given publicity in the colums of the "Spectator," as his solution of the perplexing constitutional problem that is agitating India, is that Congressmen "should be forced to make their spiritual home in the Andamans or elsewhere for the next five years." Evidently men of his type are in the ascendant in the political circles from which Sir Samuel Hoare draws his strength and inspiration and we should not be surprised if the recent decision to transfer 100 so-called "terrorists" was not due to the suggestion of the late President of the European Association in India. The "Spectator" has taken this person to its bosom, for it has exhausted its limited supply of sympathy for India judging by its entire approval of the new policy of Whitehall and Simla.

KEEP OFF THE GRASS!

The gist of Mr. Villiers' effusion is this,—that Congressmen, if they are to be allowed to take part in the politics of the country, when the new constitution comes into being, must be compelled to give a signed undertaking to co-operate or in the alternative they should be packed off to the Andamans. At the same time he believes that any undertaking given by Congressman is not worth much since they cannot be trusted to keep their word. Mr. Villiers speaks for a large body of men both in India and England, and it is good that he is so frank about it. The "Manchester Guardian" wrote mordantly the other day about the new plans of Sir Samuel Hoare for building cities in a Sahara and he is apparently depending on men of the stamp of Mr. Villiers to help him in his job. Most of the British papers express their smug satisfaction at the new policy, call it "dual" or whatever you like, and appear to be entirely indifferent as to the ultimate result. The impression has gone abroad that what India wants most is a brummagem constitution fenced round to keep off Congressmen, or as Mr. Villiers would put it that "Mr. Gandhi and his confreres" must be prevented "from trampling on the flower-beds" as otherwise "this tender plant" will have little chance of surviving even the first year of its life.

STILL-BORN

Mr. Villiers is either a fool which as an unsuccessful company promoter is not likely, or deceiving himself and others, for he ought to know well enough that any constitution which fails to meet with the approval of Nationalist India must be still-born. Those who are realists can see for themselves that Congress is not a coterie of job or title hunters or 'durbaris' but represents the yearning and determination of the people for freedom though all may not be prepared to follow its methods. Even the European Association must be aware that in essence there is very little difference between the goal which the Liberals and the Congressmen have set before themselves. Mr. Villiers is a realist, so far as he realises that, unless Congressmen are crushed by repression or removed wholesale to a penal settlement there is no chance for the sort of settlement he and his business friends want. He is a fool in supposing it to be possible to transport a whole political movement to a penal settlement. One might suggest indeed, that the state of his mind needs enquiring into. Wild-cat schemes may have their uses in promoting companies but they have none in politics, and one would not pay Mr. Villiers the compliment of noticing this hare-brained suggestion if he had not hoisted himself into a position of undeserved prominence and been given the hospitality of a respectable and hitherto responsible journal.

ON THE WRONG HOUSE.

Mr. Villiers believes, or says he believes, that nothing has happened to create distrust in anybody's mind, though the Congress has been sedulously inculcating it in the minds of the public by its sinister propaganda. He draws a picture of a happy and contented India the only thing wanting to put the coping stone on her happiness being the Ordinances which both Simla and Whitehall in their mercy have given us. Mr. Villiers has been born out of his age. He belongs to the period of the Albert Bill. People of his mentality cannot flourish for long in these days, for much water has passed under the bridge since the Europeans of Calcutta could claim to be the arbiters of British policy in India. If Sir Samuel Hoare has made the mistake of accepting them as such, his awakening to the realisation that he has, as good Tories always do, "put his money on the wrong house" cannot be long delayed. All the talk about "saving India from Indians" has become stale now and nobody believes in it, except old women in England. If the European Association wants to be taken seriously by sane and sober people it would do well to lose no time in repudiating Mr. Villiers.

GOOD FOR GUNMAKERS

Two South American Republics are at war, both members of the League of Nations, both expected to respect the Covenant to which they are signatory. The action of Bolivia in capturing Fort Bourqueron, a strategic point in the Chako territory has resulted in the Paraguayan Parliament approving the President's request for mobilisation of all forces. The quarrel between Bolivia and Paraguay over the delimitation of the Chako frontier is of long standing. Five years ago the two States agreed to accept arbitration on this vexed question, but although nothing tangible resulted from this move, they themselves patched up a truce and remained at peace. In January 1930, both reported to the Geneva League violations of this truce and the League's efforts to persuade them to keep the peace were successful.

But this time Bolivia appears determined not to listen to counsels of reason. It has rejected the mediation proposal made by the Argentine, Brazil and Chile. Probably the offer of its "Tin King", M. Simon Patino, to provide fifteen war aeroplanes and several million pounds to prosecute the war, encourages the Bolivian Government to persist in its bellicose mood. The Geneva League can, however, with the assistance of the American Government and the already declared support to the cause of peace on the part of the Argentine and Brazil compel the contestants to respect the Convention and agree to arbitration. But will the armament manufacturers in America and Europe like this effort for peace?

MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

Cure Through Helio-Therapy Of Biology

(BY DR. G. V. DESHMUKH.)

A major misunderstanding afflicting India is between her children, Hindus and Mahomedans. It should not exist. Biology, a science which has made such rapid strides in this century that the progress of all the previous centuries is overshadowed by it will help to solve the problem. This misunderstanding is supposed to arise from difference of blood, culture, and religion.

BLOOD BASIS OF SACRIFICE.

Blood has always exercised a fascination on the human mind. Blood of an animal is particularly tasty to the gods, a human being not excluded. The better the animal, the more are the gods pleased with the flavour of the offering. No human race has been free from this superstition. The Greeks and the Druids of Europe, the Egyptians, the Aztecs of Mexico, the Aryans of India, all have indulged in this religio-inhuman superstition. The Aryans of India created a voluminous literature on the subject, with an accurate technique, promising pleasures in the after-worlds. This disgusted the thinking and humane minds in the group, giving rise to the Philosophy of the Upanishads, and the sects of Jainism and Buddhism. Even now some of the religions are not free from this cruel superstition.

NATURE DOES NOT ACCEPT TRADE MARKS.

Blood may be more tasty to the gods; but science has found that it is more necessary to the human beings. Human life can be saved by introducing fresh blood from a suitable donor, technically called transfusion of blood. During the Great War it was of inestimable value in saving many valuable lives. The blood of the humble soldier or sepoy was of more service to the life of the officer than perhaps the blood of one of his own class; and so can the blood of an 'Untouchable' save the life of a priest; the blood of an Asiatic the life of an European, when the blood of the same class, race, colour, or creed might prove fatal if unsuitable. In other words the artificial distinction of race, colour, class or creed is not respected by Nature. She has her own ways of groupings of the human blood irrespective of human distinctions.

There are four kinds of groupings of blood. And whether an individual is a patrician, plebian, or pariah; White, Black, or Brown; Mahomedan, Christian or Hindu; that individual must conform to one of these groupings, irrespective of the brand of race or religion. Nature does not recognise these trade marks. At Salonica during the Great War individuals of all races had come together, and on examination the blood showed all the four groupings with a preponderance of group II for European races and of group III of the Asiatic. If this is the way of nature it is impertinent and gross ignorance to talk of Hindu blood, and Mahomedan blood, and Christian blood, European blood and Asiatic blood, and Negro blood, and all the different varieties of blood.

EVIDENCE OF HISTORY.

If any individual still feels blood proud let him think of the general movements of races in history in the times gone by. He will not then conscientiously believe that his blood belongs to an unmixed type. The aggressive Aryan who came to India and travelled towards the Mediterranean Basin, the Mongol who went to Central Europe, the Semitic who spread like a wave from the Pacific to the Atlantic did not lead a bachelor life, but mixed his blood with the indegenous races. Military garrisons were posted in different parts of the world by the conquering races. These garrisons consisted of all races and when there was a lull in the fighting virile men carried out their work of multiplication during their their leisure hours. In the teeth of the evidence of history and science it is puerile to talk of blood purity. In India where the caste system is so rigid for thousands of years, how did the castes multiply from four to four-thousands? One can trace the Aryan features in the Dravidian and the Dravidian in the Aryan.

NATURE'S AVERSION TO "ONE-JUICE" ANIMAL.

Nature gave up this one blood stunt long ago. Nature is for mixture of blood. Even in the production of an individual there is mixture of maternal blood and paternal blood. A time there was when this exclusiveness of blood might be said to exist, when reproduction was carried on without sex, by the method of fusion only. This method is seen even now in lowly monocellular animals such as the amoeba which produces dysentery and plasmodium, giving rise to Malaria. But this method of reproduction of the independent parent cell giving rise to pure unmixed children was rejected by nature a very long time ago. Otherwise this pageant of Nature with beautiful flowers of various colours and smiling children of various temperaments would never have been created.

By tacking on sex to reproduction there is mixture but also variety. It brings the experience of two cells together and pools it so that the ensuing child and Zygote in biological language may have the advantage of two experiences to begin life. By deftly bringing in one more cell of a different type, in the sex technique ten varieties can be produced whereas with one cell only three varieties could be produced. Every animal, particularly the blood-proud human being is a Hybrid a serological hybrid.

ETHNOLOGICAL UNITY OF HINDUS AND MUSLIMS.

That is the way of nature and life. But the most painful and melancholy part of communal difference in India is that Hindus and Muslims here do not belong to different races but are one ethnologically. The sixty millions of Muslims did not come from Semitic countries. The few who came a long time ago have been absorbed as has been the case with the Normans and the Saxons in Britain. If the external trade marks of religion were absent it would be impossible to say whether an Indian was a Hindu or a Muslim. In England and foreign countries who can distinguish between the two? They all look alike, belonging to the same race.

WHAT ABOUT CULTURE?

But what about culture? Big word this! Partly responsible for the great war!! As a rationalist I do not like these mystic words responsible for so much trouble in this world. If culture relates to quality of the mind, competent observers say that nature's gentlemen resemble each other. There is not much difference between a cultured Englishman, a cultured German, a cultured Frenchman, a cultured European and a cultured Asiatic. While I was a student in England I was fortunate in having Chinese and Philippinos who belong to the Mongol race, and West Indians who belong to the Negro race as my friends. In India now I can claim with pride many cultured Mahomedan gentlemen as my friends. I as a Hindu cannot claim a greater or a smaller share to this 'culture'. That indefinable something which is called culture and which relates to human mind in its relationship with other human minds is one and, like sport and art and science, is international. It is very much like religion, and if it is not the same it is better than religion.

But there is another culture which is popular and which may be called the external culture. My Hindu friend wears a dhoti, so I suppose it is a 'dhoti' culture and my Mahomedan friend wears a 'dhobla' so I suppose it is a 'dhobla' culture. I see both are being replaced by trousers, one puts on a respectable turban the other tries to look fierce in Fez: one shaves his rounded head, the other allows a growth of hair on his pointed chin; and instances could be multiplied.

NOTHING INHERITED.

How does nature treat this type of culture, this culture of circumcision and circumshaving? It treats it with absolute contempt. Children are born the same as they were five thousand years ago in spite of the attempts at modification by the Jews and Mahomedans. The Chinese liked to have the culture of having the feet of their ladies tiny. Nothing doing on the side of nature! She will not accept this repertoire of mean tricks of men and use them in her me-

(Continued on page 8).

Notes of the Day

Sickening Cock-fights.

Matters are moving fast in the Punjab and the communalists are all mobilising their forces in view of the forthcoming decision of the Premier on this question. All this rabid and sanguinary talk is intended for Downing Street and Lossiemouth to impress Mr. MacDonald with the gravity of the situation. The Sikhs are now up in arms and threaten to raise one lakh of volunteers, and no doubt Sir Mohomed Iqbal will meet the challenge by promising to raise five or six lakhs according to the ratio of Muslim population and the importance of its stake in the Punjab. We agree with Dr. Kitchlew that the greatest need of the hour is communal harmony, and that is likely to have greater effect on the wily Premier than anything, particularly all this sabre-rattling, which impresses none. The communalists must know that they cannot safeguard their interests by the number of seats that are allotted to them, but by the quality of the men they send into the Councils. These cock-fights are sickening.

Not Their Concern.

The bad example of Madras has been infectious and the Governor of Bengal has now disallowed the motion to condemn the rather maladroit somersault by Sir Samuel Hoare in regard to the Round Table Conference. It is difficult to appreciate this regard for the tender susceptibilities of the Secretary of State. It may not primarily concern the Local Government, but it does concern the Legislative Councils whether in Bengal or Madras or even in Bombay. In Bombay, at least, there is sweet reasonableness on all sides and we have not yet heard of any notice of such a motion being given. At this rate, even the Assembly will be unable to discuss the matter because the Secretary of State does not come within its orbit of influence as he issues his thunders from Whitehall for the lesser mortals to obey. Better wait and see.

Swadeshi Coal.

The present output of coal in this country is far below that in the important coal-producing countries. But Mr. K. Dutt, Vice-President of the Geological Mining and Metallurgical Society of India, is reported to have said at the annual general meeting of the Society last week that India is capable of being quite self-sufficient in respect of her coal requirements. That is very gratifying news though, at present, we import over 2,00,000 tons of foreign coal. The present imports are less than half of those before the War and with the inevitable progress of Swadeshi they are bound to fall lower still even if Government continue to be lukewarm in encouraging Swadeshi coal mining.

Deplorable.

It is deplorable that the C. P. Government should have refused permission to Dr. Khare to interview and examine Mr. Abhyankar in jail. For weeks past Mr. Abhyankar has been ailing. It is said that he is suffering from diabetes, heart weakness, slow fever and frequent feeling of exhaustion. As Dr. Khare has been his old private physician, an examination by him might have been useful even to the jail authorities. But, according to the Associated Press, the Government are of opinion that Mr. Abhyankar's condition "is not such as to cause anxiety." Does it not occur to them that to take special remedial measures only, if and when, his condition begins to cause anxiety, may be rather too late to ensure a speedy recovery. On the other hand, a little timely consideration will be neither against justice nor humanity.

Students' Swadeshi Propaganda.

The students of Bombay colleges deserve to be congratulated on their attempt to organise a Swadeshi campaign in the colleges in co-operation with the Bombay Swadeshi League. Their central executive committee which fairly represents the Bombay colleges, has asked every college to form its own college committee to ensure thorough propaganda in every college. We wish their attempts every success and hope that the college professors will help them in every possible way. Even those professors who may believe that education should be divorced from politics will admit that it ought not to be divorced from practical economics. High school students and teachers may well emulate the example of their college friends. Being naturally enthusiastic and active, students are in many respects ideal Swadeshi propagandists.

Tipsy-Cake

General Balbo, the Italian Air Minister, has returned from the Disarmament Conference to denounce the League of Nations as a limited liability company under the control of England, France and America. And until Italy gets back on the directorate it will continue, we presume, to be a swindle.

* * * *

There are still men in the world who can finance a war on their own—or, should we say, wars small enough to be financed by one man. M. Simon Patino the "Tin King"—nothing like a Tin God—has given fifteen aeroplanes and several million pounds to Bolivia to prosecute the war with Paraguay. It sounds incredible but it's no use saying, "I don't Bolivia" because it's true. Reuter says so.

* * * *

Under the patronage of the Tin King, Bolivia is getting the best of it up to the present (time of writing). The score at the tea interval was Paraguayans: Killed 9. Bolivians: Killed 8. Extras: Nil. Bolivians one up and 3566 still to go.

* * * *

Paraguay has sent an appeal to the Umpires (League of Nation's) complaining that Bolivia has violated Articles 10 and 11 of the League Government. The Secretary is looking up the files and a Board meeting will be held shortly.

* * * *

But after all it isn't a real war. It's an "imbroglio". We have that on the authority of the "Free Press Journal" and it must be so because no sub-editor who valued his job would dare to use the word unless he were forced to it.

* * * *

Now that the elections in Germany are over and the Government can breathe safely again, Ministers are issuing proclamations sternly enjoining their opponents to stop "stirring up the people." The Ministers want a holiday and it's too bad to spoil it.

* * * *

While the majority of the delegates at Ottawa were enjoying the week-end, hundreds of destitute unemployed had the bad taste to obtrude themselves on the scene and actually demanded lower tariffs and unemployed pay. Don't they know that these things have gone out of fashion?

* * * *

You may wonder where were the police and the military and why they didn't come along with the tear-gas and put an end to this vulgar and offensive interruption of the happy family party. But Premier Bennett thought it might look bad to have a domestic disturbance in the presence of guests, so he promised to meet a deputation and smoothed over the awkward incident.

* * * *

Rumour has it that there is to be another Indian acting Provincial Governor in the person of Sir Provash Mitter in Bengal. Since these things always happen in threes we shouldn't be surprised if Sir Gulam Hussain gets there yet. Good luck to him!

* * * *

"There had been added in our own lifetime an increasing unity of ideals, the freedom and rights of the individual, a dispassionate respect for the rights of small or weak nations; etc., etc."

Thus Mr. Winston Churchill on the onward march of Anglo-American ideals or some such tosh. It's curious that there's only one case on record in the world's history of divine punishment on the spot.

* * * *

Mr. Oscar Brown, the Special Magistrate at Mazagaon, fed up with the tactics of the police, who keep on telling him that accused persons have been released without being placed before the Court, told them they were not playing the game, and warned them to be more careful in future.

* * * *

This is rather awkward. We can imagine that next time when the accused are told they will be put up before the Bench, they may also turn round and accuse the police of not playing the game.

* * * *

"One Year For Theft Of Hat

"Servant's Offence."

It sounds rather excessive and we have known women whose husbands would have gladly rewarded a servant who stole some of their hats. But the caption is not comprehensive and conclusive.

* * * *

On reading further, we learn that there was a diamond brooch in the hat, and the whole belonged to the lady of a Chief Justice. Certainly a serious offence.

A WORD TO LIBERALS

Fiasco Will Again Follow If They Resume Separatist Methods

(By B. G. HORNIMAN.)

It is an interesting commentary on the protestations of sincerity with which we are assailed by Sir Samuel Hoare and his friends that discussion on his proposals has been banned in two Provincial Councils. In Bengal Mr. S. M. Bose gave notice of a motion which sought to express the Council's emphatic condemnation of the change of procedure regarding the framing of the new Indian Constitution as outlined in Sir Samuel Hoare's speech on June 27 and expressing the view that unless the method previously followed was restored, there was no likelihood of securing Indian co-operation in the final stages of constitutional evolution and, accordingly, asking the authorities to urge on the Government the Council's views as to the necessity of adhering to the Conference method.

NOT THEIR CONCERN.

A similar resolution was tabled in the Madras Council. These resolutions were admitted by the President but vetoed in each case by the Governor under the rule which gives him the power to refuse a motion relating to a subject "which is not primarily the concern of the Local Government." I cannot imagine by what stretch of imagination two Governors have arrived at this amazing conclusion, and I wonder whether the Governors really exercise their own discretion in these matters or whether they are decided for them in the Secretariats and they merely append their signatures.

One can understand officials, who have a congenital taste for stifling discussion whenever it is possible and readily accepting a narrow interpretation of a rule of this kind in the sense that the Local Government is not a body which can take the initiative or adopt decisions in this matter and, therefore, the Council cannot discuss it. But I cannot understand how an intelligent man in the position of a Governor, who is expected to take a reasonable broad-minded and constitutional view of such things, rejecting these resolutions on a narrow technical ground.

FIRST AND LAST.

Even from a narrow, technical point of view, it is doubtful enough whether the ground is valid. But Governors ought not to be narrow and technical, unless there is a set determination to suppress discussion of the Government's policy for State reasons, in which case they should be frank enough to say so. But to tell us that it cannot be discussed because it is not primarily the concern of the Local Government is, it seems to me, really a strange use of the rule.

The main feature of the new policy and the one which, apart from the scrapping of the Conference method, has provoked the greatest hostility in the country is the proposal to establish a form of autonomy in the Provinces prior to the establishment of a Federal Constitution and to say that this is not primarily the concern of the Local Governments is preposterous. It is their concern first and last.

LIMIT OF INCONSISTENCY.

When the Central Government are considering proposals of this kind, it is their constitutional practice to invite the opinions of the Local Governments and the views of the Government of Bombay regarding the question of constitutional reform are on record in the files of Simla and Whitehall. When they appoint peripatetic committees to investigate questions of franchise etc. they appoint Provincial Committees to sit with them and when they appoint delegates to a round table conference they ask the Local Governments to recommend names. Having set up an elaborate procedure in which Local Governments play their part at almost every turn, it is the limit of inconsistency when they propose to upset the whole plan, to turn round and tell the Provincial Legislatures that they cannot discuss the matter because it is not primarily the concern of the Local Governments.

IS THIS THEIR MOOD?

If this is the mood in which the Government are going about the business of setting up Provincial Autonomy, there is substantial justification for being suspicious of the sincerity of the protestations that Sir Samuel Hoare is anxious to consult Indian opinion and has only changed the method for the sake of speed.

It may be plausible to scrap the Round Table Conference on the plea of the urgent need for speeding up reforms, but it cannot for a moment be contended that a free and frank discussion in the Provincial Legislatures can put a brake on the wheel of the coach which Sir Samuel Hoare is driving headlong to its questionable destination. And we are forced to ask the question: Has the word gone round in India to suppress discussions which may make it impossible even for Sir Samuel Hoare to claim that he has a substantial body of opinion behind him. For an adverse vote in the Provincial Legislatures following on the condemnation of his new procedure, which has come from nearly every body of importance in the country, might provoke doubts even in the mind of a Die-Hard Tory as to the actual existence of this substantial body which, as yet, has only appeared in the shape of a shadow.

'HUSH-HUSH" METHODS.

One would have supposed it would have been the wiser part to allow these discussions to take place and for the Government spokesmen to seize the opportunity to defend the new policy. By adopting "Hush-Hush" methods those responsible for them are not likely to make the policy less suspect and, if the inferences which inevitably suggest themselves are not justified, Sir Samuel Hoare would do well to ask these Provincial Governors to reverse their decisions and remove the impression they must create that the Government are anxious to avoid criticism and condemnation of their policy.

LIBERALS AND HOARE.

"An Old Liberal," and a member of the Council of the Liberal Federation, in a letter which appears in this issue of "The Chronicle" takes upon himself to state "the points of difference with the Secretary of State....., or in other words what will satisfy the Liberals." I have no particular quarrel with these points and it is not for me to say what will or will not satisfy the Liberals. But there are one or two things about these points, which I should like to have cleared, because they have a material bearing on the prospect of bringing about the political unity, for which I have pleaded many times in these articles.

ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS.

The demands of the Liberals, as set out in these points are briefly that

That representatives of Britain must meet the representatives of India in a free atmosphere with equality of status in discussions and arriving at decisions.

That the present Government shall take the responsibility for these decisions before Parliament and regard their acceptance or rejection as a matter of confidence.

If the matter at issue between India and Britain can ever be settled in an amicable way by consultation and agreement it is obvious that these are the two conditions which are essential to such a settlement.

WHAT DO THEY MEAN?

But it is important to know what the Liberals have in mind when they talk about Indian representatives settling with British representatives. If they mean, as the letter of this Old Liberal suggests, that they will still be content with representatives arbitrarily selected by the Government, it must be made clear to them that in venturing on a second enterprise of this kind, they will be merely wasting their time, for the country is not going to accept a settlement arrived at with a few "selected representatives," especially, if they are confined to representatives of the Liberal Party, Capitalists and Communalists. I have always thought Mahatma Gandhi made a grave mistake in going to the Conference as a delegate nominated by the Government, even if he went with the mandate of the Congress. And I hope the mistake will not be repeated whatever happens.

OBVIOUS NOW.

But whoever the representatives of India may be in future, I hope the Liberals will realise that the assumption that they have any constituted right to represent the country in themselves and come to a settlement with the British Government cannot hold water. I assume that they do realise it and have realised it all along. To do justice to Sir T.B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar they were the first to realise after the first session of the Conference that unless Mahatmaji and the Congress could be brought in the work of the Conference would be futile. It ought to be patent to them now, after their painful experiences, that if that was the position then, it is much more so now. For one thing, it is obvious that Whitehall only regards them as a convenience and is contemptuously ready to get along without them.

MUST BE UNITY.

I cannot believe that they would stultify themselves by entering into any arrangement which leaves out of account the vast mass of political opinion in the country and cutting themselves off again from their fellow-countrymen by pursuing separatist tactics. It ought to be clear to them, as to everyone else, that India will get nothing, not even the minimum that might satisfy the most modest Liberal, unless there is a united demand backed by the strongest political body in the country which can speak for the largest number of people. There is only one way of achieving this, and that is the way I have described more than once in these columns and need not repeat now. In their own interests, as well as those of the country at large, the Liberals should be saved from a second fiasco, which would inevitably result from any attempt to come to a settlement with Britain on the basis of representation restricted to selected individuals who, whatever may be their statesmanlike qualities, cannot deliver the goods.

Triumph For Joint Electorates

Bengal Council Vote

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

The Bengal Legislative Council devoted the entire day to the discussion of Moulvi Abdus Samad's resolution regarding electorates and ultimately adopted by 47 notes to 32, Mr. Tamizuddin Khan's amendment which rendered the resolution as follows:—

'This Council recommends to the Government that it be pleased to inform the proper authorities concerned that in the opinion of the Council the system of separate electorate in the future constitution of the country should be replaced by the system of joint electorate."

The Council defeated by 42 votes to 25 Mr. Tamizuddin Khan's proviso that joint electorates should replace separate electorates on condition that the electorate was based on universal adult suffrage and that there was no reservation of seats for any community or interest such as landlords, commerce, university and the like. His amendment was put in two parts by the President.

The first, for the replacement of separate electorates by joint electorates, was carried by 41 votes to 37, and when it was put as the substantive resolution modifying the original resolution of Moulvi Abdus Samad, which characterised separate electorates as "anti-national and inconsistent with the responsible form of Government", it was carried by 47 votes to 32 as stated.

GOVT. ATTITUDE EXPLAINED.

In all the three divisions that took place, Government members refrained from voting. Explaining the attitude of the Government in connection with the resolution and the amendment, Mr. R. N. Reid, the Home Member, said that in a fully democratic constitution separate electorates would be out of place, but practical considerations indicated that separate electorates must, for the time, continue. Moulvi Abdus Samad's resolution, he continued, could not be accepted, but it had been decided that the Government should not vote on the motion.—A. P.

TRIBAL FIGHTING ON THE FRONTIER

NATHIAGALI, Aug. 2.

Inter-tribal fighting in Jandula Valley continues. The Salarazai lashkar is still attacking the Nawab of Dir's forts at Miskini at the upper end of the Valley while the Shamozais are threatening Main Kili in he south. The Nawab has ample forces mobilised to deal with the situation.—A. P.

MR. ELLISON'S CONDITION

Blood Trnsfusion Effected

CALCUTTA, August 2.

Though Mr. Ellison passed a good night and is believed to have been making satisfactory progress, his condition took a sudden change this afternoon with slight rise in temperature. Blood transfusion was effected this afternoon. The patient is maintaining consciousness.—A. P.

Newspapers For Political Prisoners

RANCHI, Aug. 2.

It is understool that the Government of Bihar and Orissa have transferred four political prisoners, Ramdayalu Sinha, Abdul Bari, Sashibhusan Roy and Binodi Jha, from C to B class. The Government are also stated to have made certain concessions to political prisoners lodged in the Camp Jail, Patna and the Central Jail, Hazaribagh, in the matter of the supply of newspapers and other conveniences.—A. P.

SHAUKAT ALI PLEADS FOR "HONOURABLE PEACE"

Refutes Apprehensions Of Muslim Raj In Punjab And Bengal

"SIMPLE MAJORITY OF ONE"

BOMBAY, Aug. 2.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has issued the following statement to the Press prior to his departure to Afghanistan to-morrow:—

'I am sorry that undue excitement is being created over the coming declaration on the Communal award. We are all interested in it, but it serves no useful purpose, if we lose our head over it before knowing what it is. I beg the Muslims all over India, especially in the Punjab and Bengal not to get inflamed by reading the hysterical statements issued in the Punjab by the Hindus and the Sikhs, who are being made the catspaw for strenghtening the voice of the Congress.

NO MUSLIM RAJ.

If a Muslim majority of one in the Punjab and Bengal could be called Muslim Raj in those provinces, what can be said of Central Provinces where the Hindus would be 96 and Muslims only 4 per cent? What about Madras and Bombay (excluding Sind), where the Hindus one 93 per cent and 92 per cent. respectively. What about Bihar with 88 per per cent of Hindu population and the United Provinces with 85? The Muslims have no objection to accept their position in the Hindu majority provinces, where even after giving weightage, the Hindus will be in an overwhelming majority. Surely, this example of toleration ought to be sufficient for the Hindus, especially when in the whole of India and in the Central Organisation they will have a very large majority to work the constitution.

ADVICE TO MUSLIMS.

I had repeatedly warned Gandhiji that if he persisted in his wrong policy of coercion, it would lead to a very unfortunate and bloody civil war in the country. I was ridiculed and abused and called a rabid communalist, and all my past services in the cause of Indian nationalism were ignored, simply because I stood for justice for the Minority as well as for the Majority. I would beg the Muslims to keep calm and wait for the decision, when we should, after full deliberations, make a final decision and work for it with our united efforts.

SIMPLE MAJORITY OF ONE.

I am sorry the Sikhs and the Hindus in the Punjab are talking without full consideration of what they mean. Personally, knowing the Punjab Muslims well, I have no grave apprehensions and I am optimistic enough to prophesy that the Punjab Muslims would give a very good account of themselves and hold their own, and what more, by their action, toleration and good sense would eventually make the Hindus and Sikhs of the Punjab realise that they would lose nothing by accepting a simple majority of one. As for the Muslims all over the country, they must not lose their heads but keep calm and devote all their energies towards the constructive programme.

THESE JOB-HUNTERS.

I am sorry, Maulana Hasrat Mohani and his small group at Lucknow should have been goaded to unfurl the banner of rebellion by the selfish and unwise actions of some of those who pose themselves as constitutionalists and friends of the Government, but are really job hunters. Maulana Mohammad Ali rightly said that the Hindus who posed as nationalists were really nothing but communalists, and the Muslims who posed as communalists were really selfseekers.

Let us wait and see the definite terms of the decision, and waste no time on the forecasts that are floating in the air, and we have not very long to wait, and a little patience would do us no harm.

AFGHAN MISSION.

I am going to-morrow for a fortnight to Afghanistan to take part in this year's celebrations of the Independence Day as a guest of H. M. Nadir Shah, and will be back in India by August 22 in time for my case which comes on September 2. I am looking forward to have a bird's eye view of that interesting country, where I hope to meet many friends. I have an earnest desire to see every Muslim country before I leave this world, and I hope my wish will be granted in spite of my heavy work and engagements in India.

Let me appeal to all to work for an honourable peace which will include the Indian Princes, Muslims and other Minorities and the vast Hindu Majority, and last, but not least, the British also, an honourable peace and understanding which will give opportunities to all to work for the betterment and peace of this dear land of Ours."—A. P.

Protection To Textile Industry

INDIAN CHAMBER'S Suggestions To Tariff Board

In the course of a statement to the Tariff Board regarding protection to Indian Textile Industries, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay observes:—

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber desire to support the request of the Indian textile industry for tariff protection, because it is one of the most important organised industries in the country.

VACILLATION OF POLICY.

The Committee note with satisfaction that the reference to the Tariff Board on this occasion would permit them to recommend after due examination, a scale of tariffs that would give adequate protection. In the past there has been unfortunately a doubt on this subject on account of the vacillation of Government policy and the lack of its clear enunciation. The Committee have felt that previous recommendations of the Tariff Board not only in the matter of the textile industry, but in other directions, have been too hesitating and have therefore proved ineffective.

OBJECT OF TARIFFS.

The Committee would invite consideration of the Tariff Board to this problem, as to whether it is desirable on national grounds, while admitting the need of protection to the textile industry to arrange protection in such a manner as to induce a flow of more capital into the industry. In other words, is the object merely to keep the industrial units now at work just alive, or is it the intention to enable them to prosper to such an extent as to render the textile industry attractive to investors and, by this method, to bring more concerns into existence and to render India self-sufficient in the matter of cloth? If more mills are set up and if they compete with one another the internal competition would have the effect of reducing prices, that will give reasonable return not on the worst plant, but on the best. In the free scope of this internal competition which one can believe, is existing in India is the hope that protection given to the textile industry will not be a permanent incubus on the consumer, but will merely favour units established in India until such time as production has substantially expanded. The Committee are convinced that adequate protection should be of this dynamic character.

DON'T CONSIDER CONSUMERS!

In suggesting a through measure of protection for the textile industry the Committee are not overlooking the larger question which has been allowed in the past to loom unduly, viz., the interests of the consumers of cloth. The argument from the side of the consumers loses all its weight in a period of declining prices as at present, and in any event it is to the ultimate benefit of the consumer that the cloth for his requirement should be produced under the conditions of freest competition locally in India and should be available to him without the heavy incubus of transport and intermediate commission charges, which are inevitable in the case of foreign imported cloth.

ELIMINATE DISADVANTAGES.

The other aim of protection which the Committee consider important, should be to eliminate such disadvantages as the Indian industry has as compared with industry of other countries. The Committee feel that the Indian industry is handicapped in comparison with foreign producers in the matter of the initial price of machinery and subsequently in the matter of imported stores, which have to bear not only transport and middlemen's charges but also duties, which are heavy in some cases. In the matter of finance the Indian mills certainly stand at a disadvantage through the defective banking organisation of the country which demands two signatures. The average bank rate in India is much higher than the average of many other centres, certainly higher than the English bank rate and it is not merely in the level, at which they borrow but in the terms and conditions on which they borrow, that those in charge of the industry find themselves handicapped.

ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS.

On the principle that the textile industry deserves protection, because it is of national importance, the Committee would like to enunciate certain conditions calculated to improve the textile industry itself, and certain other conditions calculated to give an impetus to other organizations and industries also of national importance. The conditions are as follows:—

1. All concerns affected beneficially by the tariff policy of Government should have a majority of Indian Directors and Indian Shareholders.
2. All concerns benefitted by the tariffs should put all their insurance with insurance companies registered in this country.
3. All mills should give preference to stores produced in India, and some part of the money received from the protective tariff on the foreign cloth should be used by Government towards subsidies to reputable concerns producing the stores required by the Indian mills, as also for technological research and instruction.
4. The Millowners should encourage the use of Indian coal.
5. That no new mill coming into existence hereafter should have a contract for management with a firm and should have it for a duration of more than five years. In other words, there should be no Managing Agency contract, and such contract should come up for renewal at the end of every five years.
6. That old Managing Agency contracts should be carefully revised and that portion of these contracts, which provides for the continuance of management in the same firm or their heirs and assigns, at the end of the first stipulated period without a reference to shareholders, should be regarded as 'ultra vires.' In other words, even in old concerns when the period of the present contract falls in, the contract should be subject to a renewal for the same period for new comers as provided in 5 above, by the approval of the shareholders.
7. That Managing Agency contracts other than those which fix the remuneration on the basis of profits (it should be net profits in all cases) involving the payment to the Managing Agents on the basis of production or on the basis of purchase or on the basis of sale, should be regarded as void after the lapse of two years, during which period the Managing Agents could get a revised basis of remuneration on a fixed basis of profits accrued to the shareholders.

TO-MORROW
A SUGGESTION

What does the future hold for you? Are you planning to take advantage of opportunities. Do you want to keep in touch with the industrial and commercial affairs of India then "Commercial India" will help you. It is a practical business magazine for practical men. It solves your difficulties from practical stand point, has special articles of great value and deals with all trade matter. And all these for an annual subscription of Rs. 4|-. You will find it profitable to send for a free sample copy from the Manager, 22, R. G. Kar Road, Shambazar, Calcutta.

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These Are Solemn Promises

To the Editor of "The Chronicle":

Sir,—The announcement of the Secretary of State for India on 27th June, and his subsequent explanation and those that emanated from Simla, have done nothing to remove the suspicions raised in political minds in India as to the future method of Conference with Indians. Even the speech of Lord Irwin, after he entered the Cabinet, though encouraging, has left it doubtful whether he means by "consultations with Indians" the same thing as Sir Samuel Hoare viz., asking the opinions of Indians as assessors of whether these "consultations" are to have any authoritative character.

The question is now being put "what is the minimum that will satisfy the Liberals and Moderates in this country?" I feel those who have carefully read what Indian Liberals and Moderates like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Mr. Jayakar and others have said in the press ought to leave no doubt as to what their grievance is and what will satisfy them. You will allow me, as an old Liberal, to place before those in authority in England and India the clear cut issues of the Indian demand as gathered from the sources referred to above.

Let me first of all say that there is complete agreement between the Secretary of State for India and the Indians on the following points:

1. That Parliament is the final authority that can pass into law the new India Bill. None questions this and nothing is gained by the reiteration of the Secretary of State for India on this point, unless he wishes to warn Indians that if his new procedure were not to be followed the predominant element of the Conservatives in Parliament will wreck any Bill very favourable to India that even the National Government may put forward.

2. That the size of the next and third R.T.C. does not matter.

3. That speed in legislation on Indian Reform is necessary.

4. That there should be one Bill conferring both provincial and central responsibility on India.

Let me now state what the points of difference with the Secretary of State are, or, in other words, "what will satisfy the Liberals in India?"

1. That the representatives of the three great constitutional parties in Britain ought to meet the Indian Princes or their representatives and selected British Indian representatives together in Conference in the free atmosphere of England as at the two previous R.T.C.

2. That they all should have the same equal status as heretofore in discussions and in arriving at decisions on the maximum of agreement. It must be made quite clear before the present dead-lock can be terminated that the "Consultations" referred to by the Secretary of State and Lord Irwin mean and include that the different representatives, and particularly the Indians, will have the right to ask one the other, the question "Gentlemen, do you agree to those proposals of ours, or have you to suggest any amendment or adjustments as to arrive at an agreement."

3. That the present British Government is bound to and shall frame their India Bill to be laid before Parliament on the basis of the agreements that may be reached at the next Conference. That where there is no agreement, Government will be free to make their own proposals.

4. That the single India Bill will, as far as practicable, provide for an automatic development of India into the status of a Dominion, as early as possible.

(5) That when such a Bill is introduced in Parliament, Government will make it a matter of a vote of non-confidence in them if Parliament throws out any of the provisions in the Bill which are based on agreement.

The above are solemn promises made by the Premier even in the present Parliament and by Lord Irwin as Viceroy of India—Indians have pinned their faith on them throughout. It appealed to their sense of honour and self-respect that there was an honest attempt in the R.T.C. method to offer to them 'self-determination' where agreements could be reached. The Liberals appreciated the value of the offer, seized the opportunity and tendered co-operation at the first R.T.C., though the Congress in its political morbidity refused to look at the offer and continued its career of non-co-operation, civil resistence and needless suffering. In 1931, the two Mahatmas—the Indian the English—met face to face on equal footing and freely discussed each other's view points, thus exactly following the Round Table Conference method, and the result of it all was the happy Gandhi—Irwin Pact—embodying their agreement and differences. The tact and high-souled principles of Lord Irwin thus drew the Congress into the 2nd R. T. C. Thereafter, the Congress again thoughtlessly went into the widerness of suffering, but the Liberals and the Moderates after condemning the attitude and policy of the Congress as suicidal, called on all constitutionalists to continue to repose full confidence in British pledges and pursue speedily and earnestly the task of constitution-building.

What has been the result or reward of this implicit faith of the Indian Constitutionalists in the British Government? They have been let down by the announcement of the Secretary of State for India in the name and on behalf of the British Cabinet. They are told that the former method is now abandoned and a new procedure is to be substituted in its stead in the name of speed, in which there is no room for Indians for co-partnership in the decisions to be taken, nor is the Government going to found their Bill to be laid before Parliament on any agreed solution atrived at with India. They are told they have misunderstood that they were having a sort of "self-determination" or that Government was going to make it a question of "a vote of want of confidence in them," even if reform proposals of Government were substantially thrown out by Parliament.

The Secretary of State, on behalf of the Cabinet, in effect, charges the Indian Liberals with labouring under a mistake in having relied on the assurances of good faith of the present Government, when they were fully aware that it is dominated by the Conservatives. Sir Samuel Hoare makes it a grievance that he is being wrongly considered as an unsympathetic and reactionary Secretary of State when he has been strenuously endeavouring to placate the die-hard conservatives by his new procedure. India is prepared to extend her sympathy to Sir Samuel Hoare in his difficult position but she is absolutely unwilling for his sake to allow the solemn declarations of the Premier and Lord Irwin to be treated as mere valid and un-authoritative utterances which no Britisher, much less a Conservative, is bound in honour to make good.

Great Britain entered the great War to prove to the world that 'solemn undertakings' between Nations shall not be treated as "mere scraps of paper." The civilized world applauded the principle and India supported England and made sacrifices in the War. Is the British Nation now going to tell India that when it suits them they can be as casuistical as the Germans and will not stint to compromise with high principles and truth?

Let the British people take a solemn warning before it is too late that if there is going to be any back-sliding in the solemn pledges given to India, the result will be a complete forfeiture and for all time of all the moral prestige and regard they have hitherto enjoyed in this and other lands.

—Yours, etc

G. K. G.

Poona, July 31.

AUCTION SALES

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, the following articles at the risk of the owners, on THURSDAY, the 18th August, 1932, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Parcel Office, near Grant Road Station.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked parcels, valuables, articles of clothing, books, vessels, umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

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HINDU - PARSI MARRIAGE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

As required by Act III of 1872 (Civil Marriage Act), a notice was given to the Registrar of Civil Marriages on July 27 of an intended Hindu-Parsi marriage which will take place a fortnight after the expiry of the period of the notice.

The parties are Mr. Aman Roy a Hindu aged 29 years, describing himself as an artist and residing in Mahendra Mansion, Esplanade Road, and Miss Freny Nicholson a Parsi aged 24 years, residing at 10 Mathew Road, Chowpaty.

MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

(Continued from Page 6.)

thods of heredity; and so with all the acquired characteristics of body and head of the human beings. The best proof of this is that language is not inherited. The world is still waiting for the miracle of a born baby speaking the mother or the father tongue by inheritance, and heredity. No biologist believes in the theory of Lamarck that acquired characteristics could be inherited. That was to explain the variation of the species; since his time the secret machinery of nature for the mechanism of heredity has been discovered. By the agency of "gens" and "chromosomes" in the marrying cells of the parents, nature excludes man from interfering and messing with her machinery of heredity so that every human child that is born will have equal chances. The son of a doctor is not born with the knowledge of medicine, nor the son of a lawyer with the knowledge of law. Neither is the son of a slave born as a slave. The progeny of pious parents is oftentimes wicked, and of wise parents fools.

EXPLOITED BUT EXPLODED THEORY

It is well that nature has not allowed man to meddle with her affairs; if mental acquired characters had been inheritable all progress in this world would have come to a stand-still. thousand of years ago with the appearance of man on this earth Religion would still be at the stage of Totem, power and the law at the stage of Taboo, and civilisation at the stage of cave man if not lower. The exploitation of this Lamarckian theory that mental characters can be inherited has been carried to excess from ancient times by both priests and politicians. Caste system and autocracy are the ugly children of this theory of heredity. But it is all wrong. The Gens and Chromosomes whose existence is proved under microscope and by experiments have disclosed the mechanism of heredity. Nature equips an individual with the unconscious and gives him the necessary clean start with his 'Gens', and scorns to take any notice of human culture and education and religion. All these she leaves for the individual efforts of man. If there is any fate or karma it is only in the 'Unc' and the 'Gens'. I hope to deal with this when writing about the misunderstanding in Hindu Society.

GRIM JOKE

That is the treatment culture, about which there is so much pother, receives at the hands of nature. But how about religion as the cause of difference? Religion as a cause of quarrel is a grim joke. Religion ought to be for peace, not for quarrel. Man has utilised it as an instrument of strife, but that only shows how wise nature has been in keeping the gens of heredity to herself and excluding the man. Like culture religion also has external form and internal substance, the philosophy of religion.

SYMBOL VERSUS SUBSTANCE

The external form of all religions is expressed by symbols. In the symbolism of all religions there is very little to choose, although followers of one religion are apt to regard their own symbols more favourably than the others, unless they condemn the symbol of others outright. As regards the substance of religions, the philosophy of religions, the contributions which have been made to the improvement of the human mind are imperishable and need no props from the stalwarts of respective religions. Law of Karma of Hinduism, which is the law of cause and effect, which also may be interpreted as the law of justice, however hyperbolically it might have been put forward, is finding favour with modern thought and borne out by modern science. Unity of life propounded by Hinduism is attested by the modern science of Biology. Life as a manifestation of Divine force has made its appearance as a driving will, life force, 'elan vital' in modern philosophy. It will be by these contributions to human thought and not by caste system and early marriage that Hinduism will be judged in the future.

RESULT OF CHANGED ENVIRONMENT

Hinduism may be compared to the abstract scientist who lays down broad principles. In the environment of those ancient times, with no struggle or existence, centuries pass quietly. At the time of the appearance of Christianity the environment has changed. The struggle has become more acute for human beings and instead of the Unity of Life stress is laid more on the Brotherhood of Man. The environment changes still more, the struggle of existence is intense and Brotherhood of Man does not remain a theory. It is brought into practise. That is the glory of Islam. If Hinduism can be compared to abstract science Islam can be well said to be applied science.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

In the Harwood League football match yesterday the 15th Field Brigade R. A. beat the Bombay Gymkhana by two goals to nil.

The Gymkhana scored a goal, but it was disallowed. The match was an evenly contested one. The Gunners scored one goal before the interval and the other before close of plays.

Today the Royal Irish Fusilliers meet the Attached Section.

ENGLAND BEAT AUSTRALIA

At Scarborough, in the Anglo-Australian lawn tennis on Davis Cup lines, Great Britain beat Australia by four matches to one. The results of the remaining singles are:—

Perry beat Crawford 4/6, 8/6, 6/2, 0/6, 6/2.

Lee beat Hopman 1/6, 6/2, 6/1, 6/1.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. The total amounts offered were Rs. 4,12,50,000 and Rs. 2,38,00,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 98-3-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98/3/6 received approxirately 33 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. All tenders for three months' bills were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 2,00,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 3/8/3 per annum.

Intermediate six months' Treasury Bills sold from the 27th July to the 1st August amounted to Rs. 2,55,75,000.

The sale of Treasury Bills will be discontinued until further notice.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

From 1st April 1932 to 30th July 1932:—

Sterling purcased in India	223,000
Sterling taken over in London	715,000
Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	3,750,000
Total	2,812,000

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IN GOND COUNTRY

Plea For Succour To A Deserving Race

(BY FATHER VERRIER ELWIN.)

As you climb the hills towards Karanjia in the Mandla District, you reach a point in Rewa State where you can look back and see below you mile upon mile of jungle, remote, mysterious, a world forgotten. From here you go westward to Seoni where Kipling's Mowgli led and fought the wolf-pack. Perhaps the story of Mowgli is the literary child of the Gond myth of Singbaba, child of Sand-sumjee, who was given to a tigress for his nursing and education. Like the jungle they inhabit, the Gonds belong to another world. No one pleads their cause in the Assembly; they are not numerous enough—for all their three millions to be politically exploited; they are forgotten by social workers; only a handfully of missionaries serve their needs. Yet all across the forest-clad Satpuras the Gonds, in their hunger and destitution, cry out for succour. You will find them in the remote and malaria-smitten jagirs of Chhindwara, by the wooded rivers or Betul, among the lovely hills of Seoni where you may hear at times the faint beating of magic drums, in the mountain strongholds of Mandla and the inaccessible wild uplands of Bastar. There are fifty thousand of them in the tea-gardens of Assam.

GOND MYTHOLOGY.

The Gonds, with their Dravidian tongue and their nickname of "Children of Rawan" seem to have invaded the Satpuras from the south, but they themselves have no memory of this. Yet they trace their genesis to a remote antiquity, when the first boy and the first girl, placed in the forest of the Ocean-Mother, built themselves a house whose cross-bars were of jay's feathers and the rafters a peacock's tail. There the First Girl was tempted as Eve in Eden, and from her eating the forbidden plant there sprang the Gonds and a world of woe. Later, but still in the shadow-land of myth, comes the noble story of Rai-Linga, hero and king of the forest, whose story has been told by Mr. Trench in the most romantic book of grammar to be published by an official press. Rai Linga is born miraculously, he endures temptation, he is cruelly and unjustly put to death. But over the sinless death has no power, and he lives on to give the world the gift of fire and at last returns to his dwelling in the sky.

It is not till the fourteenth century that the Gonds enter authentic history, when they are found ruling over the bulk of the Central Provinces. Under their tolerant and kindly rule, the country prospered, but their fertile lands proved too strong a temptation to the Marathas, before whose invasion the Gond kingdoms collapsed almost without struggle. For a century and a half the Gonds have been sinking into even greater poverty, ignorance, neglect.

UNBELIEVABLE POVERTY.

To-day, the romantic scenery of the Satpuras is but a lovely veil for a multitude of sorrows. The tiny mud huts of the Gonds shelter a poverty almost unbelievable. No one spares the meek, inoffensive Gond. The harvest lies ripening in the sun and in an hour a cyclone has utterly destroyed it. The tiger, the bear, the panther rob the flocks, and not infrequently attack human beings. More dangerous than the tiger, the bania comes with smooth words and the craft of civilisation—opium and liquor consume what is left by the money-lender. Stripped of all resources utterly ignorant, with no friend at hand to help them, the Gonds fall an easy prey to disease. Malaria is almost endemic amongst them, while in the darkened huts from family to family there flies with appalling speed the "Hot Scourge" (as they say) of syphilis.

KEEN SENSE OF HUMOUR.

The Gonds have one treasure; they are very loveable. They are simple, truthful, honest. They have a keen sense of humour—the humour is that of the prose parts of Shakespeare's Comedies. They love music and the dance. They are easy-going in Gond, there is a word for "forgetting", but none for "remembering". You will note in them a magnificent and regal leisurliness, a complete indifference to their own advantage, which makes them the easy victims of the towns man. Their clothing is the scantiest; their food is pej-rice boiled in water—and anything they can find. They will eat rats and red ants.

There is variety from district to district in their religious beliefs. They worship the great Spirit of the Forest, and a host of lesser spirits. They use no images, but venerate symbols of the chase and especially iron, stronger of metals. In their dances, when they work themselves into a state of ecstasy and believe that they are spirit-possessed, they drive iron—spikes through their tongues, dance on spiked shoes and beat themselves with iron scourges. In such moments of ecstacy, they feel their union with the divine.

ANCIENT CUSTOMS.

The Gonds have many superstitions and customs of great antiquity, though these are gradually dying out before the spread of Hindu ideas. They survive most freely in Bastar State. Here are some of them. If you want your child to be a good speaker, touch his finger with the edge of a razor and he will be talkative as a barber. Ghosts and devils cannot sit on the ground, and a seat is often provided for them outside the house. The white man also needs a seat! To get rain, the best way is to harness two naked women to a plough by night, while a third naked woman drives them and pricks them with a goad. Women give rain; men stop it. In Betul and Seoni you can see the posts for the swinging ceremony, round which the priests are swung five times. To breed a quarrel in your enemy's house, the best plan is to get some feathers belonging to a quarrelsome crow, or some porcupine needles—everything in the charm must be sharp—and smoke them over a fire full of nails, and then tie them to the eaves of the house.

KINGLY DIGNITY.

But you are not to suppose the Gonds are "savages." They have blood. You will see an old, tumble-down wreck of a man hold himself with a kingly dignity and breeding. When they are free of the multitudinous chains that bind them, they will hold their heads high indeed. I believe they should be enfranchised. Above all, the Gonds need to-day a company of friends. Loveable, romantic, charming, humorous, they will more than repay the love that they are given.

NO MORE PARADES?

I understand, writes "Hotspur" in the "Daily Telegraph," that the Jockey Club have decided to recommend the abolition of all parades before big races, with the exception of important weight-for-age races, as for example, the Derby, Oaks, St. Leger, and Ascot Gold Cup.

The Jockey Club have never authorised parades at Newmarket, and their action is influenced by a feeling that parades are unfair in the case of handicaps.

Breadcrumb's failure to win the Trial Selling Plate was a reminder that a stable cannot keep in form all the time. Miss Dorothy Paget's horses began the season in ideal fashion by winning quite a lot of races. The reaction set in just before Ascot, and it is continuing. Breadcrumb may not be a perfect specimen of a generous horse, but one would have thought he would have succeeded this company. He weakened in the last 100 years and left Accra to win all out by a length and a half for Mr. A.J. Redman. Vert, who ran for Sir Victor Sassoon, beat Psalla a head for second place.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

Andhra College Of Commerce Opened

(From A Correspondent)
VIZAGAPATAM, July 27

The opening ceremony of the Andhra College of Commerce, Vizagapatam, started by Mr. C. Prasada Rao, G. D. A. was performed by Sir Jehangir C. Coyajee, Head of the Department of History, Politics and Economics, Andhra University.

In his opening remarks Sir Jehangir said that in former days even in highly commercialised countries like the United States of America, there were to be play cards hung on the employment offices of Commercial concerns with the statement 'College men are not wanted'. Such statements of suspicion of commercial education were based on gross falacies. Commercial education served the important function of selecting, attracting and equipping capable business brains. Even if these studies performed the function of only eliminating the unfit they would have deserved well of the business world. True, these preliminary studies could give the business men of the future only rudiments of their art, they were what the drill was to the soldier; but it was much if every businessman started well-grounded in the rudiments of his art, and they were yet to meet a general to command an undrilled mob.

"FALLACIES EXPOSED."

These fallacies had long been exposed, and there was improvement in the advanced commercial countries towards commercial education. It was true that commercial education could not by itself create commerce, but commerce could not do without commercial education, as Western countries had shown for the last century and a half. India which was to take her rank in the commercial countries, must seriously take to commercial education. The days of improvisation in commerce and industrial equipment were over, and yet they had far too much improvisation with them so many men in India undertook to be captains of industry who were innocent of technical skill or knowledge and far too many setting up as commercial men without even the rudiments of equipment. This state of things led to a great waste of capacity as well as capital.

Concluding Sir Jehangir said that any movement which increased the opportunities for good commercial education should be most be welcomed. He hoped and trusted that the enterprise of Mr. C. Prasada Rao in starting a College of Commerce would meet a great want of the city and would help Vizagapatam to achieve her destiny of becoming a great commercial centre.

NEGLECT

Mr. Prasada Rao the organiser and the principal of the College, spoke on the neglect of commercial education in the Madras Presidency and particularly in the Andhra Desh. He attributed the present state of commercial education to the apathy of Government, indifference of Universities, absence of public opinion and to the conservatism of the merchant communities. In these circumstances, the achievement of private enterprise in fostering commercial education of the kind he had undertaken must necessarily be inadequate. It was necessary for the sound development of commercial education that there should be mutual co-operation and sympathy between the business magnates and the educational institutions. He then referred to the activities of the London Chamber of Commerce, and added that the part played by similar associations in India, except the Bombay Merchants' Chamber, was comparatively nothing.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT

He then criticised the Madras Government for abolishing the three commercial institutions in the Presidency and added that Government regarded commercial education as the last item of activity.

Proceeding, he complained that neither the Madras University nor the Andhra University opened faculties in commerce, though the latter University provided commercial subjects in its courses of study for the Intermediate Examination. It was his aim, he said, to provide, in his college, for sound commercial education in the most practical lines so as to enable students, after they left the College, to secure in commercial houses responsible posts such as accountants, assistant secretaries of banks, managers of insurance companies, etc.

In his closing remarks Sir J. C. Coyajee wished Mr. Prasada Rao every success in his enterprise, and hoped that the Andhra University would, without delay, include commercial subjects in its degree courses of study.

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AMERICAN SYMPATHY

Speaking at a luncheon given by the English-Speaking Union recently Mr. James Beck, ex-Solicitor-General of the United States and a member of the United States House of Representatives, referred to the subject of war debts said.

If we sponged the debts out without respect to the possibilities of the future the question would arise as to what faith could be put in the credit of the nations. The real difficulty so far as his country was concerned was one of psychology.

When the War began America's national debt was less than dol. 2,000,000, and after the War it ran into many billions. America had spent huge sums of money in giving assistance in various directions in connexion with the War. At present they were suffering from the worst economic panic they had ever had. It was no good abusing America. The more she was called "Uncle Shylock," as she had been, the more her heart would harden.

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What Is Co-operation?

ITS PLACE IN NATIONAL ECONOMY

A lecture on "Co-operation, its place in National Economy" was broadcaste by Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary Indian Merchants' Chamber, on the evening of July 28 from the studio of the Indian State Broadcasting Service, Irwin House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, under the auspices of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, from which the following extracts are given.

The subject for this evning's discourse is Co-operation and its place in National Economy. The growth of industrialism in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe led to a searching of hearts as to what should be the correctives regarding the evils which were, to more or less extent, a necessary consequence of that system. Industrialism came to be apotheosis of the machine and in the hurry and haste to increase production the human element came to be disregarded. The economic system which preceded the industrial or the Iron Age, as we may call it, had to deal with individuals, whether in the matter of production, or distribution or consumption. The mass formation of the industrial age was as unknown as the mass formation in battles. Industries were carried on the principle and method of what is known as cottage industries nowa-days. The individual was not merely a cog in the machine, but worked in his individual capacity retaining his individual independence and pride of personality. Production was dependent upon demand. Industrialism revolutionised all this and led to mass production, which itself necessitated forcing manufactured commodities on the peoples of different countries, whether they wanted them or not. Personality was taken away from the individual, and the big factories whirred and moved on with a tremendous roar, dragging everything along with the movement, human labourers helping on this movement in the different functions, however petty—they may be, to which they may be assigned.

EXPLOITATION OF LABOUR

This grinding down and exploitation of labour and this relentless throwing of the goods produced at the heads of people irrespective of their likes or dislikes, led to a reaction and to serious questionings. The machine, however, had come to stay and the world had to put up with it and even to acknowledge it as its master. The only thing it could do was to find out palliatives and correctives. These were found in two movements inaugurated at almost the same time: socialism and co-operation. Socialism, in its turn, led to its extreme form known as Communism. It was a protest of Labour which came to be organised, against its being ground down and exploited. Labour found out its own value in the mechanism of the Industrial Age and in the new world economy which supervened on the old world economic theories. Capital and machines were not the only two things, Labour protested, to be taken into account in the industrial cosmogeny. Labour occupies as prominent a place as the other two. In fact it went further and claimed that it was the most prominent and that Industrialism should be considered to could do was to find out palli- be entirely dependent upon it. After years of struggle, this view of life has found its habitation in Russia, where Labour is the hub round which everything evolves.

"CO-OPERATION."

The other view found its expression in Co-operation which aimed at creating such a synthesis that the evils of Industrialism may not be felt in their undiluted form and that the world may steer clear of the extremes of Socialism which took its share in Communism. I cannot d- ter than give the definition c. Co-operation, as understood by one of its leading students and exponents, Mr. V. L. Mehta:

Co-operative credit is only one aspect of a vast movement which promotes the voluntary association of individuals having common economic needs, to combine towards the achievement of the common economic and they have in view and who bring into this combination the moral efforts and a progressively developing realisation of moral obligations. Co-operative credit, therefore, postulates self-help, thrift and mutual aid, and connotes mutual control and autonomy.

Industrialism came to be introduced in India soon after the inauguration of British rule, as she could no longer remain isolated from the operation of the forces which were influencing and moulding the other parts of the world. It was putting new wine in old bottles, it was not strange that reactions, for which neither the foreign Government nor the people of the land were prepared, began to manifest themselves. It has changed to a remarkable extent the whole face of the country and the social and economic life has been revolutionised. India is now considered, according to the International Labour Office, one of the leading industrial countries of the world, though we are still far away from the stage which has been reached in the leading European countries or even in Asiatic countries like Japan.

PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIALISM

The peculiar problems, however, of industrialism are already upon us and require all the best efforts of our economists, politicians and industrialists to solve them. Whether industrialism is right or wrong is not now the question. We have now to face the situation that it is a settled fact that India is on the way to becoming not less but more of an industrial country. Our agricultural population or rather the population which is directly and indirectly connected with agriculture is variously put down at between 70 and 80 per cent. of the total population, and it is a remarkable phenomenon that even while some people and even some of our leaders may be looking back, with an yearning heart, to the so-called glorious past, there is all the while a strong and verile movement going on not to weaken but to force the pace of industrialism.

The cry for protection, for high tariff walls and even for prohibition of certain imports,—is an index to the nation-wide desire for industrialising the country and therefore reducing the percentage of the population dependent, in one form or another, upon agriculture. There is a cry urged several times even in advanced industrial countries like the United States of America, of going back to the land, and it is not surprising that this cry is to be heard in this fundamentally agricultural country at present. There are some of our foremost and most revered leaders, who pride themselves on their being agriculturists, and yet there is no use blinking at the fact that the industrial movement goes on.

INDIA AT CROSSING OF ROADS

The same problems, which confronted Europe when Industrialism made its appearance there and began to develop, confronted us here also, and India also was at the crossing of the roads, faced with the problem of the palliative of correctives she should adopt for the evils consequent upon industrialism.

Is it to be Co-operation or is it to be extreme Socialism?

India with her traditions and her peculiar genius has up to now preferred Co-operation. The Co-operative Movement came to be initiated in this country so far back as 1882, when a scheme for an Agricultural Bank was put forward by Sir William Wedderburn and the late Mr. Justice Ranade. The Movement had its humble beginnings, but has come to be developed through the joint efforts of public workers and Government. Beginning with 1906-'07, the number of Societies of all sections rose to 104,000 in 1929-'30, with a capital of Rs. 96 crores and with a membership of 42 lakhs of primary societies.

India is primarily and fundamentally an agricultural country. Her main economic problem is the colossal poverty of her agricultural population which is burdened with a debt of Rs. 800 crores.

The problem of problems, therefore, even from an industrial point of view is the relief of this heavy-indebtedness, which keeps this vast population in a stage of semi-starvation and which has crippled the purchasing power of the people. Mr. Baldwin was perfectly correct when he said that an increase even by one penny in the purchasing power of the people of this country would mean a tremendous difference to the manufacturers, whether British or Indian. The old banking system of India was centred in Shroffs, an institution which is unfortunately dying out. Its place is not yet taken up by modern banking, developed on Western lines. We have foreign exchange banks and the Imperial Bank with its branches and a few big joint stock banks in the country There are also still Shroffs remnants of the old system, but between these all, we are not still able to cope with the requirements and demands of Indian agriculture and industries for proper and adequate banking facilities. It is because of this that the principal attention has been devoted with regard to the Co-operative Movement in this country, to agricultural credit societies. The Co-operative Societies, however, have not yet been able to touch but a fringe of the indebtedness problem of the agriculturists, they having been able to advance only up to Rs. 50 crores to agriculturists. Side by side with the agricultural societies, there are non-agricultural societies also though the number is not large.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Thus in 1929-'30, there were 31,17,627 members of agricultural societies and 10,59,048 members of non-agricultural societies. The function of agricultural societies is to act as credit societies or as societies to supply seeds, agricultural implements, etc., as also to act as distributors of agricultural products, though the number of these is not large. There are four sorts of Urban Co-operative Societies; (1) those which aim at doing general banking business, especially for traders; (2) societies for salary earners; (3) societies which meet the needs of all classes in urban areas, and (4) societies organised for special purposes for special classes such as Thrift Societies, Education Societies, Housing Societies, Debt Redemption Societies and Communal Societies.

The objective thus of Co-operative Societies is to relieve economic distress and to enable people living in agricultural or urban areas to combine together for purposes of having amenities of life which they would not have been able to secure in their individual capacities.

COLONEL DIES WHILE SPEAKING

"Truth Must Conquer"

While addressing a meeting at the Fortune Theatre, Col. Frederick Alfred Wilson collapsed and sank back into his chair and died. Dr. J.F. Murray, who was called in, attributed death to a heart seizure consequent upon the exceptional heat. Just before his collapse Col. Wilson was saying: "We must fight for the truth—fight for it always. Truth must be always our main issue, and it must conquer in the end."

The meeting was one of sympathisers with Mrs. Meurig Morris, the Spiritualist medium, and was convened in order to raise funds for promoting an appeal to the House of Lords in connection with the recent judgment by Mr Justice McCardie. Mrs. Philip Champion de Crespigny, chairman of the British College of Psychic Science, was presiding. Lady Conan Doyle and Mr. Dennis Doyle were also present.

Col. Wilson was in his 65th year and was formerly in the Roya Engineers. He served in the European War in Mesopotamia, and after sharing in the defence of Kut was a prisoner of war for two years. He was twice mentioned in despatches, and created a C.B. He was a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. He had joined the College of Psychic Science three years ago, after th death of his wife.

"COWLED MONK" OF BATTLE ABBEY

A Midnight Ghost Story

HASTINGS, (By Mail).

In order to show their contempt for the "Monk's Curse" on the owners of Battle Abbey and their descendants Miss Vanessa Vane Pennell and her brother, Mr. John Vane Penell, whose grand-aunt, the Duchess of Cleveland, was an owner of the Abbey, slept in the ruined crypt. They are both performers in Battle Abbey Pageant.

They told a strange story. Mr. Vane Pennell said:

"About 11-30 I thought I smelled incense and so did my sister. But we went to sleep.

"It must have been a little after midnight when in the pathway of moonlight thrown by one of the arches I saw the shadow of what I am prepared to swear was a cowled monk. There was the shadow on the stone floor of the crypt as plain as possible, and not a sound of a foot-step.

"My sister and I then heard distinctly a man's voice chanting. We could distinguish the words of 'Gloria in Excelsis.' Then the sound came from overhead, from the monks' dormitory. We could hear the creaking of wooden boards—though there has been no timber here for years—and the shuffle of steps, and then silence.

"After it was all over my nerves went to pieces, and we were both glad to get out at once."

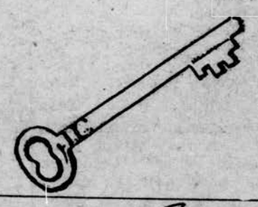
The story of the "Curse," which forms one of the episodes of Battle Abbey Pageant, is that a ghostly monk appeared at a banquet and cursed Sir Anthony Browne, a 16th century owner, who had razed the church and cloisters and turned the Abbot's quarters into a dwelling house. It has since become traditional that misfortune has attended all subsequent owners of the Abbey.

THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,200 **SECOND PRIZE Rs. 200** **THIRD PRIZE Rs. 100**

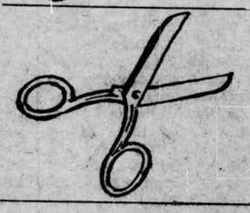
And Twenty Consolation Prizes

Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition. Act now and you may win Rs. 1,200 for annas EIGHT only. You have merely to find out what each picture represents.

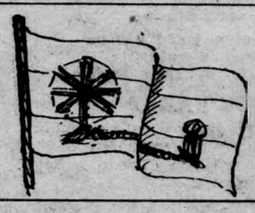


1 ...nowledge

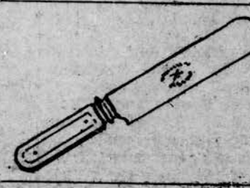
9 ...are



2 ...ympathy



10 ...light



3 ...indness

11 ...ough

4 ...ale

12 ...andy

5 ...ire

13 ...neeze

6 ...atter

14 ...usky

7 ...izard

15 ...aper

8 ...avour

16 ...ase

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. Sixteen words are given with the FIRST LETTER of each word missing. The 16 pictures represent 16 objects. All you have to do is, to find out the names of these objects. The first letter in the word representing the name of the object will be the first letter that you find missing in the word.
2. SOLUTIONS FOR YOUR GUIDANCE:—Picture No. 1 represents a KEY. The first letter 'K' of KEY applied to word No. 1 gives KNOWLEDGE. Similarly, Picture No. 2 represents SCISSORS, and 'S' added to word No. 2 gives SYMPATHY.
3. After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the Coupon. Then cut out the Coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' Stamps as Entrance Fee.
4. *Address your Entries to:*

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may, if they choose enclose 8 Annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar," and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
7. All entries must be received not later than 16TH AUGUST.
8. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Improved Demand For Dry Goods

LARGEST CARRY-OVER AND LOWEST PRICE

Weather Continues Unfavourable

Bombay, August 2.

The New York Cotton futures market on Monday was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by strength of Wall Street and favourable conditions in dry goods markets.

Weather continues unfavourable for the growing crop. Unwanted rains are reported in the Eastern Belt and Central Belt, while excessive heat is opening prematurely Cotton-Bolls in South Texas.

The Farm Board is selling everyday and is checking the advance in the prices of cotton. It is said that bulls are getting their supplies without any rapid rise in prices. There will be no Government interference in cotton market now, old operators are now entering the market.

The impressive tone displayed by Wheat and stock markets is having a good feeling and dry goods market is showing more activity. Thus it seems that the feeling of uncertainty which obstructed recovery is now changing and there are signs of confidence.

LARGEST SUPPLY AND LOWEST PRICE.

Col. Hester, the Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange has issued his annual figures of consumption and carry-over. The commercial crop for 1931-32 was 14,898,271 bales against 13,893,155 bales in the previous season. World's consumption during the season just ended is estimated 13,331,000 bales against 11,856,000 bales and the carry-over is 13,499,000 bales against 9,130,000 bales at the beginning of the past season. We have the largest carry-over in the history of American cotton which is equal to one year's world's needs. This supply is mainly responsible for unduly low prices and against the largest carry-over, we have the lowest price.

Below are the carry-over figures for the past 29 years:—

1903-04	1,174
1904-05	3,297
1905-06	2,315
1906-07	3,257
1907-08	2,654
1908-09	3,380
1909-10	2,086
1910-11	2,172
1911-12	4,136
1912-13	3,446
1913-14	4,564
1914-15	7,701
1915-16	5,105
1916-17	4,305
1917-18	4,422
1918-19	6,909
1919-20	6,216
1920-21	9,364
1921-22	4,879
1932-23	2,573
1923-24	2,319
1924-25	2,991
1925-26	5,362
1926-27	7,238
1927-28	5,472
1928-29	4,679
1929-30	6,344
1930-31	9,130
1931-32	13,499

The New York Cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at unchanged prices and advanced 9 points during the first part of the day. Later on the market was quiet and closed at a rise of one to two points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.05c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.87c.

TYPICAL WEEVIL SEASON.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. in their report state as under:—

Hester's figures for season ending 31st July 1932 are following:

World's consumption 13,331,000 Bales.

Carry-over at July 31st 13,499,000 Bales. These figures include linters. The following is an extract from our Liverpool friends market report dated 20th July:—"The markets generally await crop news. During the recent few days, reports have been more favourable. the highest temperatures having checked the weevil damage, especially in the northern half of the Belt. The rains reported in this morning's cable however, are distinctly unfavourable, and will again cause a rapid spread of the boll-weevil. Although very high temperatures would be unwelcome, owing to shedding and premature opening of the bolls, continued showers, as pointed out by the American Cotton Crop Service, would reduce crop prospects, as little mortality was occasioned by the few days of high temperatures. It therefore seems that we have before us a typical weevil season, comparable with the same periods in 1921, 1922 and 1923, when the average yields were only 9,285,000 Bales.

The present crop had a poor start, with too much rain during the month of June, resulting in a sappy plant, and poorly cultivated fields.

With indications of an improved world's demand for American Cotton, and a prospect of a small yield per acre, we consider present prices most reasonable, and continue to advise purchases on all minor declines.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 6.09 (11-48 a.m.) lowest 6.00 (opening).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York: Cotton—Firmness in sympathy with stocks and unfavourable view of weather.

New York:—SUGAR:

September	0.99
December	1.05
March	1.05

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-54 a.m.:—Light to moderate rainfall in the Eastern belt. Central belt and Arkansas. More rain is expected.

New York cables:—

10-52 a.m.: Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"In South Texas the weather is too hot, bolls opening prematurely, cannot stand extreme heat much longer."

12-29 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight slightly cooler, no precipitation.

6-57 p.m.: Weather is unfavourable. Cloths more active. Further Farm Board's selling.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 1st instant (3 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Steadiness due to better feeling in stocks grain markets. Weather favourable past few weeks. Some selling by co-operatives, but little new outside speculative interest. Not much change likely but prefer buying on declines."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 1.

October	6.01+.01
December	6.18+.02
January 1933	6.26+.01
March 1933	6.40+.01
Middling Spot	6.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 1.

October	5.98+.01
December	6.13+.01
Middling Spot	5.87

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 1.

New York Noon Call:—

October	6.03
January	6.32
March	6.45

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATICTICS.

New York, Aug. 1.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	85,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	30,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	30,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 1.

Demand Bills 3.51-1/4

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Aug. 1.

Sept.	0.99
Dec	1.05
March	1.05

INDORE MARKETS

Indore, Aug. 1.

Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co. have issued the following report:—

SEEDS WHEAT & COTTON.

Rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 21; 22.

Wheat Malwi Rs. 20; 21.

Wheat Pissi Rs. 18; 19.

Gram Rs. 16/12.

Linseed boid brown Rs. 21.

Teelseed Rs. 40.

Cottonseed Rs. 17.

Cotton (Ginned) Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 75; 85.

Cotton (Ginned) Nimari per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 6½, 70.

Cotton Broach ready per candy of 784 lbs. Rs. 179.

Cotton Broach Settlement June/July 1933 Rs. 191.

No sellers.

Wheat Flour Superfine (Maida) per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10.

Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11/.

Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7/14

Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 2/10.

INDORE SHARE MARKET.

P. N. Bhandari L. State Mills Ltd. 100/0. 32/-.

Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 100—12/8—340.

Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 100—10—225.

Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy.) 100—12/8—170.

Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) 100—7—110.

Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 100—3/8—82.

Rajkumar Mills Ltd. 100-0. 42.

Swadesh Cotton & Flower Mills Ltd. 100-0. 22.

Indore Navauga Mills Ltd. 50.

Bank of Inore Ltd. 25-0. 23.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 2.

In sympathy with steadier advices from New York the local market opened steady at Rs. 190/8 for Broach A./M. delivery. There was heavy general buying influenced by reports of excessive rains in several parts of Berar and Central India. Several professional operators were buyers and prices advanced to Rs. 192/12. At this level the demand was satisfied and the market remained steady. Later on there was heavy buying and the market closed at 3-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	181/4
Broach A./M	194
Oomra D/J	176/8
Bengal D/J	161

COTTON CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Broach J/A	181/4
Broach A/M	194
Oomra D/J	176/8
Bengal D/S	161

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

	To-da	Total
Broach J/A.	200	10,100

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

August	128.70—0.40
November	133.80+0.30
February	137.90+0.70

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

37 Toyemankwak Mulkapur 174½
43 Do. Vambori 167
26 Japan Cotton Ranala 168
200 Do. Darwah 2 off
50 Bussan & Co. Darwah 2 off
115 Do. Wardha 2 on
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Vambori 165 1/2
49 Oshman Suleman Dhulia 168
35 Do. Nandgaon 162
100 Do. Manmar 12 off
64 Dawn Mill Bombay Press C. P. 172
47 A. Damodar Malkapur 174 3/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Bengal Superfine	165
Beingal Fine	160
Bengal F.G.	155
Sindh-Punjab Fie	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	160
Wardha-Hingt Fine	180
Nagpur Savner Fine	180
Yeotmal Fine	177
Arvi Fine	177
Ellichpur Fine	175

Latest Weather Over U. S. A. Cotton Belt

Light to moderate rainfall in East Belt, Alabama and Louisiana. More Rains expected.

Amraoti Fine	173
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	173
Mulkapur Fine	170
Khandesh Fine	170
Muthia FG	160
Jalna/Sailu FG	170
Burwah Sanavad FG	172
Ujjain/Shujaulpur FG	172
Broach FG	178
Punjab/American	190
Punjab/American mix	175
Cambodia	230
Miraj/Sangli	190
Compta Good	200
Jija	250
Busoga	265
Kampala	270

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Since 1st September

	Yesterday	This year
In full-pressed Bales.		
Khandesh		117,235
Central India		116,237
Barsi and Nagar		77,486
Hyderabad-Gaorani		22,219
Berar		243,336
Central Provinces		73,787
Total Oomras		650,300
Dholera		228,635
N.-W. Provinces		26,970
Rajputana		54,416
Sind-Punjab		139,182
Broach	83	252,895
Coompta & Dharwar	153	68,560
Westerns-Northerns		27,510
Cocoanada		7
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	733	14,117
Persian		2,902
American		279,797
Egyptian and African		247,873
Comilla, Burma other sorts		322
Total	969	1,993,491

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

	1st Sept. to 28th July Yesterday	This year
In full-pressed Bales.		
Europe		140,560
Japan & China	600	721,999
Coast Ports	900	36,939
Up-country by Rail		197,673
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		7,306
Total	1,500	1,104,477

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 2.

B C Rate T T 1/6 1/16.

B C Rate D D 1/6 1/16.

LONDON:—

Banks selling T T 1/6 3/32.

August.

Banks selling D D 1/6 3/32.

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Sept.

Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32.

Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32

Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4

August

Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32.

Sept.

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16

October

NEW YORK:—

B C Rate T T 380.

Banks selling T T 379.

Banks buying T T 375.

PARIS:—

Banks selling D D 668

Banks buying D D 688

AMSTERDAM:

Banks selling D D 65 3/4.

JAPAN:—

Banks selling T T 104 1/2.

Banks buying 60 days 102

HONGKONG:—

Banks selling D D 87.

SHANGHAI:—

Banks selling D D 113 1/2.

SINGAPORE:—

Banks selling D D 156 6/8.

JAVA:

Banks selling D D 66.

CROSS RATE:—

New York/London 3.51 1st inst.

Shanghai/London 1/8 5/16 2nd inst.

Japan/London 1/6 5/8 1st inst.

London/Paris closed 1st inst.

London/Belgium closed 1st inst.

London/Switzerland closed 1st inst.

London/Italy closed 1st inst.

London/Berlin closed 1st inst.

London/Holland closed 1st inst.

London/Stockholm closed 1st inst

London/New York closed 1st inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very firm.

Gold £5/17/5 30th ulto.; closed 1st inst.

Silver London Ready 17 3/16 30th ulto.; closel 1st inst.

Silver London Forward 17 1/4 30th ulto.; closed 1st inst.

Silver New York Ready 27 30th ulto.; 27 1/8 1st inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 25/32 per cent 30th ulto.; closed 1st inst

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 3/16 per cent 30th ulto. closed 1st inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 2 per cent, 3 Mos 2½ per cent.; 6 Mos 3 per cent.

Tone—Easy.

LINSEED & WHEAT

BOMBAY, August 2

The local market was strong today on unfavourable political news from Argentine. There was increased buying and short covering.

Linseed September	6.1-6
Wheat September	5.1-6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

	1931/32	1930/31
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 1/8/32	10184000	8962000
Receipts Yesterday 1/8/32	85000	2000
Exports to date 1/8/32	8863000	6947000
Stock at Ports 29/7/32	3396000	2787000
Stock Interior Towns 29/7/32	1351000	793000
Stock Liverpool 29/732	743000	951000
Visible Supply 29/7/32	743000	951000
Quantity in Sight 29/7/32	14784000	13279000
Quantity out of Sight 29/7/32	13347000	11113000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

	Bales.
Broach z	83
Compta/Dharwar	153

	Cwts.
Tinnevelly & Combodia	732
Wheat	921
Linseed	6,171
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	459
Gingellyseeds	485
Poppyseeds	382
Groundnuts	3,289
Castorseeds	1,348
Rice	7,255
Myrabollams	24
Mowraseeds	220
Gram	658
Jeowar	775
Bajree	3,467

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Aug. 2.

	Sup. Fine	F G	Good
M G Bengal U P	169	165	161 157
M G Rajputana	169	165	161 157
M G Punjab	167	163	159 155
M G Oomra No. 3	178	174	170 ...
M G Oomra No. 1	189	185	181 ...
M G Oomra No. 2	183	179	175 ...
M G Broach No. 2	189	186	132 178
M G Punjab/ American	199	196	192 133
M G Surat	241	238	234 230
M G Rajpipl a	136	233	229 225

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Rise In Colaba, Nagpur, Kohinoor And Bleaching Shares

HEALTHY UNDERTONE

Bombay, Aug. 2.

The local Stock Exchange ruled very steady to-day with renewed buying. There was a big demand for Colaba, Nagpur, Kohinoor and Bleaching shares which registered a good rise. Other shares also moved up in sympathy with these scrips. The amount of the turnover was fairly large and the undertone of the market is healthy.

It is rumoured that the Tariff Board has sent its recommendations to the Government of India regarding import duty on Japanese cloth. It is also reported that the Tariff Board has taken favourable view of the development and has recommended additional duty on imports of cotton goods from Japan but the extent of the additional duty will be somewhat lower than the general expectation of 30 per cent. It remains to be seen whether there is any truth behind these rumours but the market firmly believes it and is eager to follow.

Bombay Dyeings after opening at 658/12, closed at 663/12. Fazuls moved around 266-1/4. Centuries closed at 210. Central Indians after opening at 253-3/4 closed at 257½. Swadeshis were very steady at 220. Bleachings opened at 136-1/4 and closed at 146-1/4. Bombay Burmas started at 226-1/4 and closed at 330. New issues came to business at 112½. Bombay Steamer improved to 208-3/4. Tata Steel ordys. finished at 23. Bombay Trams were done upto 112/2. Hydros appreciated to 125/19. Andhras were in demand at 915. Powers closed at 516/4. Katni ordys. came to business at 172½ at the close. Imperial Fully Paids changed hands at 1097/8. Simplex came to business at 52/8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

BOMBAY, Aug. 2.

Bombay Dyeing 658, 64
Century 106, 11, 10.
Colaba 70, 72. 71
Crescent 45, 10, 47-8
Fazul 263, 68, 66
Indore 341, 43
Madhowji 7
Nagpur 255, 65, 63
New Great 116, 20
Pearl 146, 51
Simplex 52
Swadeshi 212, 20
Burma 328, 27, 30
Hydro 125, 125-15
Tram 11, 112-3
Deff. 245 N
Ord. 22-10, 2, 23
Bundi 14-6
Indian 178-84
Katni Ord. 168, 72
Alcock 125

TEXTILE SECTION

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Ahmedabad Advance	265/0
Apollo Mills	0/12
Bombay Dyeing	664/6
Century	210
Central India	252/8
Colaba Land	71/4
Crescent	47/8
Dawn Mills	471/4
E. D. Sassoon	0/2/9
Elphinstone	1/8
Ebrahim Pabaney	86/4
Edward Sassoon	20/0
Finlay	70
Fazulbhoy	266/4
Gokak	102/8
Hindustan	1452-8
Indore Malwa	343/12
Indian Bleaching	146/4
Kastoorchand	6-4
Khatau	67-8
Kohinoor	123/12
Lakshmi	830
Morarjee	400
Madhavjee	7
Model Nagpore	60
Mysore	90
New Great	120/10
New City	40
Pearl	151/4
Phoenix	255
Premier	1
Sholapur	1680
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	93-6
Sassoon Silk	45
Swan	55
Simplex	52
Swadeshi	2 20
Tata Mills	15
Vishnu	1295

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	580
Amritsar Patti Old	91
Central Provinces	65-8
Dhond Bharamati	74|2
Guzerat	48/8
Hoshiarpur Dorab	62|0
Larkhana	76|0
Mandra Bhon.	54|8
Mymensing Rebate	62|0
Mymensingh Ltd.	63|0
Pachora Jamner	52|8
Sara Sirajgun	65|0
Sialkot Narowal	72|0
Sind Light	46 0
Tapti Valley	600
Upper Sind Light	62

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	37/8
Bank of Baroda	71
Bombay Provincial	53|0
Central Bank	16|3
Eastern Bank	57|8
Imperial F. P.	1097/8
Imperial P. P.	266/4
Union Bank	3/5

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi	14-2
Gwalior Cement	52/8
India Cement	134/6
Katni Cement Ordy.	172/8
Katni Cement Def.	620
Punjab Cement Ordy.	7-15
Punjab Cement Pref.	N10
Samahabad Cement	195
Shivrajpur	11-2
United Cement	72|0

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	123
Andhra Valley Ordy.	9|5
Andhra Valley Pref.	1025
Bombay Tram Ordy.	112/3
Bombay Trani Pref.	99
Broach Electric	7-4
Karachi Electric	146/4
Surat Electric	111/4
Suburban Electric	98
Tata Hydro Ordy.	125/15
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	110
Tata Power Ordy.	516/4
Tata Power Pref.	1180

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	128/2
Br: Burma Petrol	2-8
Bombay Burma Old	330
Bombay Burma New	111/4
Bombay Steamer	208/12
Bombay Telephone	54/8
Bombay 6½ p.c. Deb.	52/8
Bellapur Sugar	101/8
Indian Radio Ordy.	242/8
Indian Radio Def.	235/0
Indian Mercantile	32/0
McKenzies	60/0
New India Insurance	18
Jupiter Insurance	5/12
Oriental Insurance	1950
Vulcan Insurance	5/2
Port Canning	558/12
Scindia Steam	7/0
Tata Construction	42/4
Tata Iron and S. Ord.	23
Tata Def.	245
Tata 1st Pref.	125
Tata 2nd Pref.	40

Indian Cotton Crop

LATE AND POOR START

BOMBAY, August 2.

Various reports received from cotton growing districts state that the Indian cotton crop has a poor and late start. In some districts the crop is late by about four weeks.

It is too early to form any reliable idea about the area under cotton cultivation but there is a tendency to reduce the acreage and the present indications are for a decrease of about 4 to 5 per cent., compared with last year.

Excessive rains in Berar, Khandesh, Central Provinces and Gujarat have done serious damage to the cotton crop. Germination is poor and considerable replanting is necessary. There is scarcity of good seed and unless weather become clear in a fortnight, the situation will be serious.

The financial position of cotton cultivators is already most unsatisfactory and they would find it very hard to find money for the purposes of re-planting the land and removing grass which has already grown in fields.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 395/ per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22/

Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110/1/ per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Castorseeds Deliver September Opening Rs. 33/7 Highest Rs. 33/8/6 Lowest Rs. 33/4/6 Closing Rs. 33/6

HEAVY RAINS IN RAJPUTANA

Jodhpur Gets Five Inches

POONA, Aug. 2.

Rainfall will decrease but continue in the Deccan, increase in the United Provinces and Kashmir and extend in Bihar, Punjab and Northwest Frontier Province. The monsoon will continue strong in Rajputana and active in Central India, Chota Nagur, Bengal, Assam and Burma.

Locally heavy rain is likely in the hills and sub-montane districts of the United Provinces and Punjab during the next 48 hours.

The monsoon has been strong in Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Rajputana and Deccan and active in Central India, Bengal and Burma. Rainfall was nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, United Provinces, West Rajputana, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad Malabar and Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East Central India, Central Provinces, East Rajputana and North Hyderabad. A few falls have occurred in East and North Punjab, Kashmir, North-west Frontier Province, Gujarat, North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair three-quarters; Amherst and Akyab five; Kyaukpyu three; Burdwan, Hazaribagh and Ranchi one and a half; Cherrapunji, Dibrugarh, Chittagong, Narayanganj and Darjeeling one; Cawnpore and Jhansi two; Meerut one and a half; Benares, Allahabad Indore and Pachmarhi one; Nowgong three-quarters; Jodhpur five; Mount Abu four; Ajmer one and a half; Dohad one; Ambala three-quarters; Sonamarg, and Cherat a half; Simla, Gulmar and Deesa a quarter; Mahabaleshwar nine; Matheran three; Belgaum two; Gulbarga, and Khandala one and a half; Miraj and Mercara one; Bijapur, Raichor; and Kurnool three-quarters; Ratnagiri and Mangalore a half and Poona a quarter.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2-8-1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.032 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at a.m. 77.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.9 degees (1.0 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.4° (2.3 above normal)

An earthquake shock of slight intennity at its origin about 600 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 11 hrs 42 mins. (I.S.T.) yesterday.

BOMBAC CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. Colaba Point 0.12"; Fort 0.20"; J. J. Hospital 0.03"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 46.27"; Fort 53.26"; J. J. Hospital 50.90".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 37.83" Fort 62.04"; J. J. Hospital 56.61"

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 55.32" Fort 62.94"; J. J. Hospital 56.61

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, August 2.

TAXABLES.

3-1/2 per cent. G.P. Notes Rs. 99|5.

4 per cent 1931-36 Conv. Rs. 95/12.

4 per cent 1934/37 InLan Rs. 84/12.

4 per cent 1965/70 Loan Rs. 79|6.

4 per cent 1960/70 Loan Rs. 78/8.

4½ per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 99/9.

4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan Rs. 88/8

5 per cent 1929-47 Loan Rs. 96.

5 per cent 1939/44 Loan Rs. 97.

5 per cent 1935 Bonds Rs. 100.

6 per cent 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 102

6½ per cent 1935 T Bonds Rs. 104/6.

5½ per cent 1933-40 Loan Rs. 101/8.

TAXFREES.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan Rs. 104|6.

5 per cent 1933 Bonds Rs. 101/3

6 per cent 1932 Bonds Rs. 100/8.

6½ per cent 1935 B D L Rs. 105/6.

STATE LOANS.

5½ per cent 1938 Mysore Rs. 103/8.

5 per cent 1955 Mysore Rs. 101/12

CORPORATION LOANS (Taxables.)

4 per cent. B.P.T. 1974 Rs. 74.

4 per cent M Deb 1974 Rs. 73.

5 per cent M Deb 1959 Rs. 87/8.

6 per cent M Deb 1954 Rs. 102/8.

6 per cent K P T 1956 Rs. 102.

6-1|2 per cent. B.I.T. 1937 Rs. 104.

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country
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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 3, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim setting agents throughout the world
J8

BOLIVIA FIRES THE FIRST SHOT

Captures Strategic Fort And Rejects Mediation Proposal Of States

CASUALTIES AT TOLEDO

LA PAZ (Bolivia), August 2.

Eight Bolivians and nine Paraguayans have been killed in an engagement at Toledo.

ASUNCION, Aug. 2.

The Paraguayan Parliament has approved of the President's request for mobilisation of all forces.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 1.

War has been virtually declared by Paraguay on Bolivia in consequence of the Bolivian capture of Fort Bourqueron, a point of great strategic importance in the Chaco jungle.

M. Simon Patino (Bolivia), known as the "Tin King," has given fifteen war aeroplanes and several million pounds sterling to prosecute the war.

Bolivia's standing army numbers 3577 with annual conscripts of 8,000. Paraguay's regular army of 2,905 may reach 10,000.

ASUNCION, Aug. 2.

Paraguay has cabled to the League of Nations, charging Bolivia with violating Articles 10 and 11 of the League Covenant.

Mediation Offer

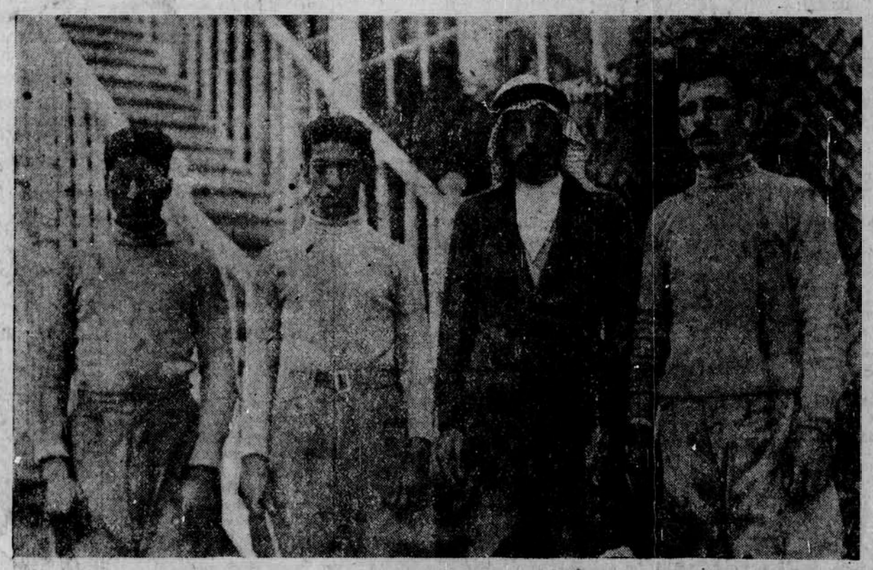
SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Aug. 2.

Argentine, Brazil and Chile are reported to have jointly called on Bolivia and Paraguay to cease hostilities and to accept neutral mediation, and also proposing a provisional neutral zone in the disputed territory.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

Bolivia has rejected the mediation proposal made by Argentine, Brazil and Chile.

ARAB JOCKEYS FOR POONA SEASON



A feature of the Poona racing season which opens next Saturday, is the engagement of services of three Arab jockeys by Syed Fatha, the well-known Arab owner-trainer. The photo, taken on Monday on the Poona Race Course, shonws: (left to right) Jockey Shayeen, Jockey Abdul Satar, Syed Fatha, and Jockey Ahmed Ayal.

Labour Leaders Jailed For May Speeches

MAGISTRATE'S DEFINITION OF CLASS HATRED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced to-day three well-known labour leaders of Bombay on charges of sedition and creating class hatred to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300/- or in default three months' further imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

All the accused were found guilty in connection with speeches made by them at the Dongri Maidan on "May Day."

There have been a large number of sedition trials in Bombay, but this is the first time that a charge of of creating class hatred (153-A. I. P. C.) was added to the charge of sedition (124-A. I. P. C.)

The accused in this case are:—

Dr. M. R. Shetty, president of the Dock Workers' Union;

Mr. Charles Mascarenhas, who is connected with a number of labour unions in the city, and

Mr. Abdul Majid, Vice-President of the Girni Kamgar Union and the Dock Workers' Union.

They were charged under section 124-A, (sedition) and 153-A, I.P.C. (creating class hatred).

In passing orders against Dr. Shetty, the magistrate stated that the accused at the meeting held at the Dongri Maidan moved a resolution in favour of complete international independence as the goal of the workers, and added that the only way to attain this was to carry on a relentless struggle against imperialism and its native allies, the zamindars".

PRINCIPLES OF LAW.

The magistrate observed that the contention of the accused that his speech has not been correctly reported was not proved. No arguments had been advanced to show that the reports of the speech as given in the prosecution evidence were inaccurate.

Regarding the general principles of the law of sedition and creating class hatred, the magistrate remarked that the kind of audience and circumstances in which the speeches were made, should be taken into consideration. Illustrating this, he stated that an article on cow-killing would have no effect if read in the newspapers in England, but would create great excitement among certain classes in India.

CLASS HATRED.

The magistrate did not accept the defence counsel's contention that section 153-A., (creating class hatred was applicable only to races and communities and it was not intended to be applied to such economic classes as capitalists and labourers.

Mr. Gadkari (defence counsel) had stated that the application of this section to the struggle between capitalists and labourers would be an infringment of the Government's avowed policy of non-interference with the trade union movement. The magistrate was of the opinion that class hatred included hatred of one section of his Majesty's subjects of another. Zamindars and capitalists, he said, were a well-defined class of his Majesty's subjects. Anyone who promoted or attempted to promote feelings of hostility against these classes would therefore also be guilty under section 153-A.

The court, the magistrate added, had nothing to do with the policy of the Government or with the declarations of high Government officials. It's duty was only to administer the law of the land.

The speech of the accused, according to the magistrate, was an attack on capitalists and zamindars and Dr. Shetty had stated that zamindars were "looting and sucking the blood of labourers", and they were doing this with the knowledge of the Government.

The magistrate then cited passages from the speeches of the accuseds, which were considered seditious.

The accused was therefore found guilty on both the charges.

KISAN SABHAS.

The magistrate then dealt with the charges against Charles Mascarenhas, who seconded the resolution moved by Dr. Shetty. The accused, in his speech, advocated the establishment of 'Kisan Sabhas" to fight zamindars and asked the audience not to follow the Congress and the Bengal terrorists, but to adhere to the principles as M. N. Roy. He exhorted the audience to organise a general strike which would cripple the capitalists. The accused was also found guilty on both the charges.

The magistrate then discussed the case against Abdul Majid, who at the Dongri Maidan meeting supported a resolution on trade union unity. Abdul Majid in his speech, referred to the accused in the Meerut conspiracy case and said that the Government had some design in prosecuting those accused. The Government, he said wanted to kill labour movements in India.

After the judgment, the accused were taken down to the police lock-up, when some labourers, who were present tried to garland them, but the police would not allow it.

Threat Italy's To Powers

Balbo Refuses To Sign Disarmament Pact

ROME, Aug. 1.

A vigorous attack on the League of Nations as a "limited liability company under the control of England, France and indirectly America" together with a threat that Italy would leave the Disarmament Conference, was made by General Balbo. Air Minister, in an article published this evening.

Defending his refusal to sign the Geneva Disarmament resolution, General Balbo states that all the highest officials at the conference were the creatures of France and England who had assured their countries of complete control over the proceedings and did not give the Italians a chance of making their opinions felt.—Reuter.

RIOTING NEAR PUDUKOTTAH

MADRAS. Aug. 1.

A Pudukotah message says that news has been received here of serious rioting at Vettikadu village, on the Alangudi-Karambakudi Road, on Saturday evening, in which a party of Kallars and others are alleged to have attacked Muslims. Two Muslim shops were looted. Inspector Ganpathi Iyer, of the Pudukotah town circle, has proceeded to the scene.—A. P.

DAMAGES FOR DOCTOR

POONA, Aug. 2.

Damages to the extent of Rs 12,000 plus Rs. 300 have been awarded by Mr. Martakar, first class Sub-Judge of Poona, in the case in which Dr. S. V. Kirtane a medical practitioner, sued Ramji Jagonji Wagole, owner of a motor car in which Jehangir B. Irani and Rustom Misaudaz Irani, owner of toddy shops in the city, were being driven and which knocked plaintiff down from his bicycle.

As a result of the accident plaintiff sustained fracture of the leg and was permanently deformed in lack of professional efficiency —A.P.

OLYMPIC RECORDS

LONDON, August 2.

Los Angeles.—The following are the results of the finals of the Olympic games:

100 metres:—Won by Tolan (United States); Time 10.6/10 seconds, which equals the world's record.

400 metres hurdles:—Tisdall (Ireland): Time 51-8/10 seconds which is a world record, but Tisdall was not allowed because he knocked down the last hurdle. Runnersup was Hardin (United States) Time: 52 seconds, which equals the world's record. Lord Burghley was fourth.

Throwing Hammer:—O'Callaghan (Ireland) 176 feet 11-1/8 inches.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL ELECTORATES

Bengal Council Opposition

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

The Bengal Legislative Council discussed today Maulvi Abdus Samad's resolution recommending that it be conveyed to the proper authorities that in the opinion of the Council the system of separate electorates was antinational, inconsistent with the responsible form of government, and also highly prejudicial to the interests of the minority communities, and as such in the future constitution of the country, this should be replaced by the system of joint electorates.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Tamizuddin Khan to Maulvi Abdus Samad's motion regarding separate and joint electorates. The amendment sought to change the resolution to the following form:—

"This Council recommends to the Government that it be pleased to inform the proper authorities concerned that in the opinion of the Council the system of separate electorate in the future constitution should be replaced by joint electorates, provided that the electorate is based upon universal adult suffrage, and there is no reservation of seats for any community or any interest such as landlords, commerce, university and the like."

Discussion was not over when the House adjourned for the day.

After question hour the President announced that the Government of Bengal had decided to separate the Council Department from the Legislative Department and the Council Department would henceforth be under the control of the President. (Applause.)—A.P.

TAXI ARRESTS

Two persons, who were arrested yesterday in a taxi near Charni Road, were placed today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Deputy Inspector Chowdry of the C.I.D.i applying for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that they were arrested yesterday in a taxi which when searched, was found to contain more than 3,000 copies of the "Congress Bulletin."

The accused requested the court to remand them to jail custody, which was granted.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai, I. C. S. arrives in Simla on 11th instant and takes over the office of Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department, from the 12th, from which date Mr. Ramchandra goes on leave, and Mr. Reid becomes Joint Secretary.

ONE MONTH IN THE AIR

BRITISH ATTEMPT FAILS

LONDON, Aug. 1.

An atempt by Mrs. Victor Bruce and two co-pilots, of whom one is her husband, to set up a new air endurance record met with a setback, the machine descending after an hour in the air owing to defects in the wireless and lighting apparatus and overweight.

The machine, which is a three-engined Amphibian named the "City of Portsmouth," rose from the Solent with the intention of remaining in the air for a month, thereby beating the 23-day record held by the Hunter Brothers of America.

Arrangements had been made to refuel the machine by taking eighty gallons of petrol five times a day and other machines were to bring food and other supplies.—Reuter.

MR. SUBAS BOSE'S HEALTH

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

The X-ray examination of Mr. Subhas Bose was completed on Saturday. The radiologist may submit his report on the results of the examination, to the superintendent of the General Hospital, shortly. Mr. Bose's lung trouble continues and it is understood that he has lost 42 pounds in weight since his arrest.—A. P.

STANDARD OIL CO. LOCKOUT ENDS

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

The lockout in the Standard Oil Company's installation, Royapuram, ended to-day, the men resuming work peacefully following an interview the union president had with the company's attorney.—A. P.

TILAK'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

POONA, Aug. 1.

A largely attended public meeting was held this evening in the Tilak Mandir to celebrate the anniversary of the death of Lokamanya B. G. Tilak.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided and Mr. C. M. Saptarshi, formerly a membe of the Bombay Council from Ahmednagar, addressed the gathering, taking as his theme the life and work of the late Lokamanya in laying the foundation of a really organised mass movement for the attainment of political freedom. Several other speakers addressed the meeting.—A. P.

STUDENTS IN DACOITY CASE

Sequel To Shooting Of Foreign Cloth Dealers

LAHORE, Aug. 2.

Four students of the Anglo-Vedic College, Omprakash Bhagatram, Baldevrap and Mangalsen, have been charged before Mr. Ramnath Lutha, Special Magistrate, under Section 395 read with 397, Indian Penal Code, in connection with the armed dacoity committed in Kankari Bazar on 11th March, when two agents of dealers in foreign cloth were shot at with pistols and wounded.

Beniparshad, an M.A. student of the Forman Christian College has been charged under Section 395 Indian Penal Code with abetment.

Two others, Diakishen, a journalist, and Amirchand, a clerk, who were also tried, have been discharged.—A. P.

NOTICE SERVED ON SECRETARY OF STATE

For Restoration Of Attached Property

MEERUT, Aug. 2.

Joti Prasod, Advocate, and Madanmohan Mitter, Contractor, have served a notice on the Secretary of State for India under Section 80, C. P. C. asking for declaration and restoration of property attached in lieu of fines imposed on their wives.—A. P.

RAID ON SWARAJ ASHRAM FRUSTRATED

10 Volunteers Arrested At Bardoli

(From A Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, August 1.

A batch of Surat District Congress volunteers led by the 49th "Dictator" of the Surat District made a raid to take possession of the notified buildings of the Bardoli Swaraj Ashram early this morning.

The local police had a scent of such a raid for the last few days, and they were keeping a strong watch at the Station and other possible places. Inspite of that this batch of volunteers distributed the unauthorised bulletins the "Satyagraha Patrika", and then marched off to take possession of the Ashram Building. Since the Government took possession of these buildings it has been turned into a temporary camp for the Kitchner Police.

The volunteers made a desperate rush with loud shouts and broke through one of the gates to Ashram compound, hoisted the national banner and saluted it. In the meantime the police rushed to the scene, and tried to force back and disperse the volunteers with a lathi charge and they arrested ten of the volunteers including the "Dictator". They all were taken to Bardoli-Thana.

It is understood that Ramchandra will succeed Mr. Reid as Joint Secretary next October.—A. P.

11 Persons Arrested For Forest Satyagraha

NAGPUR, Aug. 1.

An attempt on the part of local Congressmen armed with axes and carrying flags to offer Forest Satyagraha in the Government reserve forest near Telankheri Garden, proved a failure. The police guarded the forest on all sides, preventing entry and seized axes and flags. Eleven persons were arrested.—A.P.

SEVEN ARRESTS IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD. Aug. 1.

Seven Congress volunteers were arrested to-day on the charge of taking out a procession.—A. P.

BENARES CONVICTIONS

Distributing Congress Notices & Picketing

BENARES. July 31.

(By Mail)

Two volunteers who were arrested on the 4th instant for stopping the Delhi Express by pulling of communication chord and distributing Congress notices to the passengers, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment and fined Rs. 5 each.

Shops dealing in foreign goods are picketed here daily.

Two volunteers were arrested yesterday while picketing a shop where foreign cigarettes were found to have been sold.—A. P.

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